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POWELLS LTD. BOMBAY, No. 4.

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXIX NO. 247 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1941 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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FAR EAST 'FLARE UP' SIGNALS

JAPANESE CABINET RESIGNS: CALL TO ARMY

Threat Of Naval Action Against America

BUT ALLIES STRONG ENOUGH TO CALL TOKIO BLUFF

TOKIO, Oct. 16.

IT IS officially announced that Prince Konoye's Cabinet has resigned *en bloc*. Prince Konoye this afternoon summoned the Cabinet Ministers separately at his official residence and explained the reasons for the Cabinet's resignation, adds the official statement.

DIFFERENCES WITHIN

The Cabinet resigned because of lack of complete agreement over the method of pursuing national policy. Thereupon, having obtained the consent of his colleagues, Prince Konoye proceeded to the Imperial Palace and submitted the Cabinet's resignation.

A SHORT-LIVED CABINET

Prince Konoye's "wait and see" Cabinet had been in office only three months. Following the resignation of the previous Cabinet which he also headed, he formed the new Cabinet on July 13 from reputed "moderates".

Failure to issue any clear statement of policy earned the Cabinet its nickname.

Typical was a statement issued after the Cabinet's first meeting: "We are determined to realise the fundamental renovation of national structure for bold and swift fulfilment of the Government's fixed policy in the increasingly grave world situation."

Call To Japanese Army

LONDON:—A Japanese army spokesman warned the Japanese Army to-day to be ready for any eventuality.

LONDON:—A Japanese army spokesman warned the Japanese Army to-day to be ready for any eventuality.

Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander-in-Chief of British forces in the Far East who attended a meeting of the Australian War Council to-day said: "We do not want war with Japan, but if Japan insists on it we are ready."

The Australian War Council is meeting to-day to discuss the new Japanese air service to Time which is 500 miles from Darwin. Sir Robert Brooke-Popham is attending the meeting.

It is authoritatively stated that the Australian Government have asked other Pacific Governments their views on Japanese action.

Col. Knox, U. S. Secretary for Navy, termed the new air service as unjustified commercially.

Vigilance Over New Air Line

BATAVIA:— The Netherlands, British and Australian Governments are keeping a watchful eye on the Japanese airline to Portuguese Timor, States the Batavia radio on Thursday.

The "Javaboda" writes: "It will be recalled that Japan was said to have requested and received permission to fly over Dutch East Indies territory. This is incorrect. Japan's request was merely for facilities for meteorological and nautical observations. These were given, but permission had to be applied for before every experimental flight. The Island of Timor is of no economic significance and is important only from the strategic viewpoint."

"If We Keep Vigil—"

The Allied position in the Far East militarily and politically has

(Continued on Page 7)

THREE DUTCHMEN ESCAPE FROM INTERNMENT

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Three Dutchmen escaped from the internment camp at Ramsey, Isle of Man. They are two ships officers and a civil air pilot. It is thought that the men put to sea in a thirty-five foot yacht which is missing. Vessels and aircraft are engaged in a search around the coast.—Reuter.

NAZI ENVOY IN BANGKOK

BERLIN, Oct. 16.

Dr. Ernst Wendeler's appointment as the German Minister to Bangkok is announced officially says the German News Agency. (The report of the appointment of Dr. Wendler, who left Bolivia in a hurry emanated from Singapore yesterday.

Herr Weidmann, formerly German Consul-General in San Francisco, becomes Consul-General in Tientsin.—Reuter.

Indian Defence Official At Cairo

CAIRO, October 16.

Mr. Charles McIvor Grant Ogilvie, Secretary to the Government of India's Defence Department, arrived here on Thursday for a brief visit. He is staying with Lt. Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

U. S. SPEAKER CONFIDENT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.

It was predicted by the Speaker in the House of Representatives Mr. Sam Rayburn, at a Press Conference to-day that the House on Friday would approve the arming of merchantmen by a majority of "100 to 150 votes."—Reuter.

TWO U. S. SUBMARINES FOR BRITISH NAVY

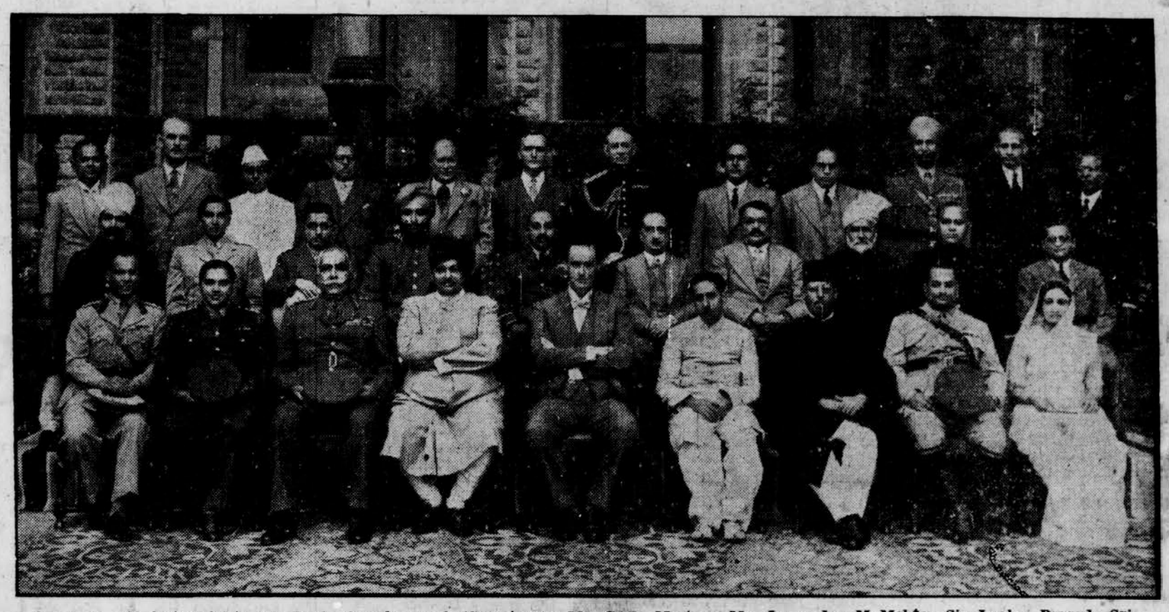
WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.

Two re-commissioned United States submarines are being transferred to the British Navy under the Lease and Lend Act.—Reuter.

TRAMWAY ELECTRIC WIRE CUT

Due to some trouble to the tramway electric wire near Flora Fountain in the early hours of Friday morning the foot-path sleepers were taken with surprise. It was stated that the wire was cut and a big flame came out of it. Two Fire Brigade engines rushed to the spot at once. The B. E. S. T. authorities who were informed attended to the cut wire.

Indian Defence Council



3rd Row. (Left to Right) Mr. R. A. Gopalaswami (Secretary); Mr. G. B. Morton; Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta; Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava; Sir Henry Gidney; Sir Gilbert Laithwaite (Private Secy. to H. E. the Viceroy); Lt.-Col. B. M. Mahon (Military Secy. to H. E. the Viceroy); Mr. Biren Mukerjee; Dr. B. R. Ambedkar; Capt. Sardar Naunihal Singh Man; Prof. E. Ahmad Shah; Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah. 2nd Row. (Left to Right) The Nawab of Chhatari; the Maharaja of Cooch Behar; the Nawab of Rampur; the Maharaja of Patiala, the Maharaja of Jodhpur; Sir Cowasjee Jehangir; the Raja Bahadur of Khallikote; Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan; Kumararajah Sir Muthia Chettiar; Mr. R. M. Deshmukh. 1st Row. (Left to Right) The Nawab of Bhopal; the Maharaja of Gwalior; the Maharaja of Bikaner (Pro-Chancellor, Chamber of Princes); the Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar (Chancellor, Chamber of Princes); His Excellency the Viceroy; Khan Bahadur Allah Bakhsh; Sir Mohd. Usman; the Maharajadhiraj of Dharbhanga; Begum Shah Nawaz.

Little Chance Of Change

WARDHA TALKS

Political Situation May Be Reviewed When C. R. Arrives

WARDHA, Oct. 16.

Mr. Asaf Ali, Chief Whip of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly, again saw Mahatma Gandhi to-day and had a discussion for about two hours. Though he declined to disclose what had transpired during the discussion, it may safely be said that there is very little possibility of the Congress going back to the parliamentary programme in view of the attitude of the British Government which does not indicate any change.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar are arriving here on October 19 and 21 respectively when the whole political situation may be reviewed.

Mr. Asaf Ali who is leaving for Calcutta to-morrow morning, is returning here on October 21 to meet Mr. Rajagopalachariar.—United Press.

RAJAJI'S APPEAL

Stresses Need For Unity In Public Work

MADRAS, October 16

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar returned to Madras this morning after visiting Palani and Madura.

Since his release Mr. Rajagopalachariar has not stayed at his headquarters at Madras. He opened a Harijan mandir at Palani, to accommodate Harijan pilgrims and paid a brief visit to Madura.

He has been reticent about public issues. He is flooded with letters from Congress and non-Congress men but has not made any pronouncements nor is it his intention to do so till he has met his colleagues and leader at Wardha.

In his speech at Madura he stressed the need for unity as the foundation for all public work and also dealt with Harijan temple issue. But touching politics he merely appealed for loyal support to Congress and said he would come back to the province after his visit to Wardha.

He leaves Madras tomorrow again for Bangalore to see his brother.—A. P

RAJAJI AT MADURA

MADURA, Oct. 15.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, ex-Premier, was accorded an enthusiastic reception to-day, on his first visit to Madura, after his release.

Addressing a mammoth public meeting this evening at the Tilak Ghat, Mr. Rajagopalachariar said since he was released nine days ago he was mostly engaged in private affairs all the time and so there was nothing new for him to tell them just now without consulting Mahatma Gandhi and other co workers.

COMMUNAL DIFFERENCES?

"Hindu-Muslim and several other organisations" he said "have come into the active political field after Congressmen went to jail. The British Government have taken advantage of the so-called Hindu-Muslim differences in this country and are denying India's demands. Certain interested parties are trying their best to create and increase the cleavages. It is therefore our foremost duty not to be led away by the temptations of our enemies but sink our communal and other differences, unite together and put up a determined effort for achieving our goal namely, a Government by the People of India."

Referring to a printed leaflet of

ROOSEVELT DISCUSSES FAR EAST

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.

President Roosevelt called a special conference of Military Advisors on Thursday afternoon to discuss the situation in the Far East and Russia and lease and lend problems.

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, Mr. Stimson, Secretary of War, Colonel Knox, Secretary of Navy, General Marshal, Army Chief of Staff, Admiral Stark, Chief of Naval Operations and Mr. Harry Hopkins, the President's personal representative to Europe all attended.

The conference took the place of a meeting with the General Cabinet fixed for Thursday afternoon.—Reuter.

SATYAMURTI ON BURMA AND CEYLON PROBLEMS

Mr S Satyamurti left for Madras on Thursday afternoon.

In he morning, members of the Burma Indian Delegation saw him and discussed with him the Indo-Burma agreement. Mr. Satyamurti advised the delegation to draw up counter proposals or an irreducible minimum demand for the consideration of the Congress Part.

Prior o his departure, he again saw Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and had further discussions with him, in the light of the talks he had had with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at Nasik, about the Congress members attending the Central Assembly

He will return to Bombay on November 4

Mr. Hiralal Desai who has been in India to discuss with Indian leaders the Indo-Ceylon question also left for Madras by the same train.

Mr. Satyamurti stated that he had not studied the terms of the Indo-Ceylon agreement and that after his talk with Mr. Hiralal Desai both in the train and at Madras, he would give his opinion on the question.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN CHINA

SHANGHAI, October 16.

Fierce fighting is in progress on the outskirts of Chengchow, an important railway junction in northern Honan Province. This followed the recapture by Chinese forces of an important point to the south of Chengchow, according to local Chinese Press reports today. The reports claim that some Chinese forces have even penetrated into the city which fell into Japanese hands about a week ago.—Reuter.

Fortress Prison For Ex-Premiers Of France!

VICHY, Oct. 16.

On the recommendations of the Council of Political Justice, Marshal Petain has ordered the detention in a fortress of M. Edouard Daladier, Prime Minister at the outbreak of the war, M. Leon Blum, Socialist ex-Prime Minister, and General Gamelin, former Commander-in-Chief.

M. Paul Reynaud, Prime Minister at the time of the collapse of France and M. Mandel, Minister of Colonies and "Tiger" Clemencau's righthand man are also to be detained in "a fortified place."

M. Guy la Chambre, ex-Minister of Air and M. Jacomet ex-Controller of Armaments, are to remain interned at Bourrasol.—Reuter.

THICK FOG OVER LENINGRAD

'Luftwaffe' Active In Kharkov Area: Nazi Thrust Towards Moscow: Russia's Limitless Resources: Unbroken Morale

BERLIN, October 16.

The German High Command in a special announcement reports the entry of Rumanian troops into Odessa.

A communique from the Rumanian General Headquarters states: "Troops of the Fourth Rumanian Army on Thursday proceeded to the offensive against Odessa and penetrated the last lines of resistance. The last nests of resistance are being cleared up in street fighting."—Reuter.

THICK FOG OVER LENINGRAD

LONDON, October 16.

Axis eastern front claims on Thursday evening include heavy bombing attacks by the Luftwaffe on Railway lines in the Kharkov area on Wednesday which, according to the German radio, interrupted traffic, two Soviet trains being hit. The announcer said that Soviet troops "encircled in the Bryansk Pocket" had been divebombed.

Repeated attacks claimed in the official Finnish Communique have been made by Finnish bombers on the Leningrad - Murmansk Railway with direct hits being scored on the track and a railway building. Three Soviet bombers are stated to have been brought down by Finnish fighters and two more by ground defences.

A dispatch quoted by the Moscow radio says that snow is falling in Leningrad and a thick fog lies over the city.—Reuter.

MILLION SOVIET MEN GO UNDER TRAINING

MOSCOW, Oct. 16.

"Everyone is coming forward for the defence of the fatherland" declared a supplement to the Midnight Soviet Communique.

A million of Soviet men it adds learn how to handle machine-guns and rifles and master the military science. Military training of citizens capable of carrying arms has been in progress in towns and villages for two weeks. In one town dozens of well-equipped centres have been formed". Those attending have finished the study of rifles. After the course recruits will take up sentry duties at their work. In Leningrad where training is taking place in wartime conditions detachments for the destruction of tanks have been formed, also detachments of machine-gunners and snipers. The supplement adds: "Workers of the Don Basin have taken to military training with great enthusiasm. Metallurgical workers, miners and engineers are doing everything in their power to master military science as quickly as possible."—Reuter.

BATTLE FOR MOSCOW

LONDON, Oct. 16.

In view of the general reliability of the Soviet 'communiques' it is not surprising that the admission in last night's bulletin that the situation had deteriorated in the Western Sector and that German tanks and motorised infantry had broken through in one sector has aroused a certain amount of anxiety, says "Analist" in a military commentary.

Nothing was said to reveal the sector in question and it is probable that it concerns the Vyazma-Mojaisk Road almost due west of Moscow where the German thrust has been heaviest.

Although the spirit which set fire to Moscow in 1812 was the same as animated the Russian soldiers to-day, they are more likely to fight for each house and each street than to make holocaust of their Capital.

It is this invincible ardour that will rob Hitler's victories of their fruit and make even the loss of Moscow—should it fall—just an episode in the grim struggle that will go on until the Nazi invader is routed.

A MORAL.

Although the German offensive now seems directed towards an assault upon the great city, it is probable that the Germans will gradually attempt to envelop its perimeter so as to cut off reinforcements and supplies from the east.

It is becoming increasingly evident from the comparative quiescence on the other fronts that they have thrown all their resources into the battle for Moscow. This is important as it does point to the limit of their men and material which have so far seemed inexhaustible.

LIMITLESS RESOURCES.

On the other hand Russian resources are practically limitless and backed by supplies now pouring in from Britain and America they should be equal to any strain. The increasing flow of British and American help is also testimony to the faith of the two democracies in the unshakeable resolution of the Russian people to resist.—Reuter.

(See Page 7.)

Ban On Leonard Biermans Lifted

LUCKNOW, October 16.

The property of the Calcutta branch of the firm of Leonard Biermans, Belgium, has been revested and the local manager has been granted a license by the Central Government to carry on the business, says a Press Note.—A. P.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

An officer of the Indian Air Force desires to correspond with a fair, accomplished girl, views—friendship and matrimony. Write with a snap if possible to Box No. 15206, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted young typist girls no testimonials needed salary 30/- according to part or full time work. Box No. 15124, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted For Up-country Gujarat Shorthand Typist Gujarati knowing preferred. Apply stating minimum salary, caste and age Box No. 15219 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted fully qualified experienced Carder Spinner. Apply Box No. 15215, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Young ladies of good appearance, with good command of English, Marathi and Gujerati, for the purpose of demonstrating and making sales of a famous medicinal preparation. Will be required to wear nurse's uniform. Good prospects for the right type. Apply, stating details of previous experience, to Box No. 6268, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: Candidates For Station Master and Signaller's course, scholarship Rs. 50 and Railway fare terms. Free quarter. Apply with 2 annas stamps to The Director All-India Railway Routine Training Institute, Delhi. (14756)

Wanted:—Candidates for Station Master's training, free quarter. Railway fare paid. Scholarship Rs. 60/-. Apply with -/1/6 to Director All-India Railway Commercial and Telegraph School, Faiz-Bazar-Chowk, Delhi. (15203)

Wanted 8 Lawyers, 9 Graduates, 4 Engineers, 5 Doctors and 5 Clerks. Apply Kapoor & Co., Cloth Market, Delhi. (15196)

114. PUSH BIKES (BICYCLES)

Tradesmen's type Carrier Cycles wanted (not tricycle). Apply Box No. 6309 "Bombay Chronicle."

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Throw away glasses—Bring normal vision to your eyes through nature's own treatment. Cure of all eye troubles without operation or glasses. Dr. Narula's Pioneer Eye Clinic, 12-Temple Road, Lahore. (15195)

FORECAST

Earn Rs. 126/- with guarantee with a nominal investment of Rs. 12 within any six days. See M. Sorabji, Nawab Building, 327, Hornby Road, Oppo. Petit Library. (15212)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

WANTED MOTOR DRIVERS

MOTOR DRIVERS FOR EMPLOYMENT as Assistant Driving Instructors.

Candidates must be able to instruct recruits in driving and maintenance of mechanical Transport Vehicles and be able to read and write some vernacular.

They will be engaged as Civilian and must have had at least two years driving experience and be in possession of a current driving licence free from serious endorsements. Minimum height 5 feet 4 inches.

PAY RS. 50 PER MENSEM. Free accommodation.

Selected candidates may be promoted to Driving Instructors on pay of Rs. 65 per mensem.

Applications should be addressed to the nearest of the following: —

TECHNICAL RECRUITING OFFICE.

Staunton Road, POONA. | Esplanade Maidan, BOMBAY. | MHOW, C. I.

6275

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRIENNIAL ELECTIONS for Wards A B C D E and F of the Parle-Andheri Municipality will be held on Sunday the 23rd November, 1941, from 7-30 A.M. to 11-30 A.M. and from 2 P.M. to 6 P.M. (S.T.) at the following places:—

WARD 'A'
Building of Lokmanya Seva Sangh, Tilak Mandir Road, Vile Parle.

WARD 'B'.
Catholic Christian School, Church Road, Vile Parle.

WARD 'C'.
Gokibai P. P. High School, Rashtriya Shala Road, Vile Parle.

WARD 'D'.
Gazder Hall, Andheri.

WARD 'E'.
Basil Gomes Hall, Andheri.

WARD 'F'.
Court of the Hon. Bench Magistrates, (Laxmibai Karamsey Damji's Building) Opp. Andheri Police Station, Kurla Road, Andheri.

The Nomination Papers will be received by the Secretary, Parle-Andheri Municipality upto 5 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 31st October, 1941 during Office hours (8 A.M. to 11 A.M. and 2-30 P.M. to 5-30 P.M.) (S.T.) on working days at the office of the Parle-Andheri Municipality.

The Nomination Papers will be scrutinised by the Secretary, Parle-Andheri Municipality at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) on Saturday the 1st November, 1941.

The Counting of Votes shall be commenced by the General Board of the Parle-Andheri Municipality at 8 A.M. on Monday the 24th November, 1941, and may be adjourned from day to day till the counting of all the votes is over.

G. W. MCELHINNY,
Collector, Bombay Sub. District.
Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, 16th Oct. 1941.

(6316)

241. PROFESSIONAL ADLETS.

Opportunity For Manufacturers. —A Dichromate and Chlorate Specialist is open for commercial engagement. Can design erect and run the factories. Correspond Box No. 15210 "Bombay Chronicle."

Encourage Cottage Industries— Handloom products, Bellmetal Wares, Grass Mats, Screwpine Mats, Hand-made Dhurries of Silk and Cotton, etc. Now available in attractive designs, and at prices to suit all pockets. (Applications for Agents and Canvassers also considered). Apply to Box No. 15225, "Bombay Chronicle."

245. ASTROLOGERS.

Keep faith—If any doubts, please come and see us personally for guarantee. Enjoy the Diwali holidays by following our Both the times in the market. See Joshi Fulgaliwala—Golpitha, Ahmed Building, Bombay. (15214)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale—Asbestos dust and Fibre of various qualities—ready stock and regular supply. Special attention to direct consumers and Factories. Apply Post Box No. 12201, Calcutta. (151170A)

Public Notices

NOTICE

INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE TRANSFER Books of the Company will remain CLOSED from 27th October, 1941, to 10th November, 1941, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
for THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION & TR. CO., LTD.
for THE NATIONAL SHIPPING AGENCY, LTD.
SHANTIKUMAR N. MORARJEE.
Secretary,
Managing Agents.

Scindia House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

(6317)

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for 4 per cent Ahmedabad Municipal Loan of Rs. 7,75,000 being the first instalment of the loan of Rs. 15,50,000 for repayment of Asphalt Roads and Extension of Electric Lighting Loan of Rs. 20 lacs, as per sanction accorded by Government under their Resolution in the G. D. No. 4511/33, dated 4th August, 1941, so as to reach the Chief Officer, on or before 4 p.m. of 15th November, 1941. The tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent. of the par value of the debentures tendered for. No tender without deposit will be considered. Copies of the Prospectus showing full particulars of the loan and of the tender forms can be had free of charge from the Chief Accountant of the Municipality either on application or in person.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad,
D/- 11-10-41.

6306

NOTICE.

MOTOR OWNERS in the North Deccan Region are hereby informed that ordinary petrol coupons for all classes of Motor vehicles for the quarter ending 31st January, 1942, will be issued at the following centres from 27th October to 1st November 1941 (inclusive):—

AHMEDNAGAR:—Camp Police Station, For all owners in the Nagar District.

DHULIA:—Mamlatdar's Office. For all owners in the West Khandesh District.

JALGAON:—Civic Guard's Office, City Police Station. For owners in the East Khandesh District.

Coupons for motor owners in the Nasik District will be issued in the Regional Transport Office, Nasik, from 24th October onwards.

Coupons will be issued between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. from Mondays to Fridays and between 11 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. on Saturdays.

For the convenience of Military Officers coupons will be issued at Ahmednagar and Deolali on the dates and at the time shown against them:—

AHMEDNAGAR:—27th and 30th October between 5 and 8 p.m. Camp Police Station.

DEOLALI:—29th and 31st October 1941 between 5 and 6-30 p.m. at Deolali Police Station.

Owners of private motor vehicles must produce registration certificates and those of transport vehicles permit and registration certificates with the application forms for coupons.

D. W. B. CARNAGHAN,
Area Rationing Authority,
NASIK.
Regional Transport Office,
Nasik, 15th October, 1941.

(6307)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Award No. 106 of 1940

In the matter of INDIAN ARBITRATION ACT of 1940
and
In the matter of ARBITRATION NO. 160 of 1939-40 under By-law 38 of the East India Cotton Association Ltd.
Messrs. KHIMJI POONJA and Co. .. Plaintiffs.
Vs.
Messrs. GOPIKISSON JEKISSON .. Defendants.
To
Messrs. GOPIKISSON JEKISSON, the defendants abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that an application will be made before His Lordship Mr. Justice Kania on the 6th day of November, 1941, at 11 O'Clock in the forenoon (S.T.) or so soon thereafter on the part of the plaintiff abovenamed for an order:—

(a) That a decree be passed in favour of the plaintiffs in terms of the award herein, dated the 12th day of August, 1940, and for costs of this application and of filing the award and interest on Judgment.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1941.

DAYALJI & DIPCHAND,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Note:—Affidavit of Haribhai M. Desai, plaintiffs' clerk dated 29th August, 1941, will be used in support of the Notice of Motion.

(6312)

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH BIENNIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Donors and Subscribers of the Bombay Native Dispensary will be held at the Petit Building, 355 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on FRIDAY, the 24th October, 1941, at 5-30 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the audited Balance Sheet and Report of the Managing Committee for the years 1937 and 1938.
2. To confirm the appointments of Mr. Sorabji Cawasji Petit, Mr. Jehangirjee Hormusjee Cama and Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Baronet, as Trustees.
3. To appoint a member in the Managing Committee in place of Mr. Bezonji Hormusjee Allbless, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint two Honorary Auditors for the years 1939 and 1940.

By order of the Managing Committee,
JEHANGIR R. M. MASTER,
Secretary.

(6305)

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY NO. 243 OF 1941

Re CHIMANLAL TRIBHOWAN JANI, lately residing at Mehta Block, Babulnath Road, Bombay, and now temporarily residing at Civil Station, Rajkot: .. A Debtor.
Ex parte GLADYS IRENE SCOTT . Petitioning Creditor.

On the 15th day of October, 1941, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1941.

S. S. RANGNEKAR,
Insolvency Registrar.

(6311)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS GIVEN that Mr. JIVRAJ GANGJI, of Bombay, has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim whatsoever against or in respect of the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise, howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land with all structures and buildings standing thereon, containing by admeasurements 621 square yards and thereabouts situate on and being plot No. 516 of the Dadar-Matunga Estate in the Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, forming part of New Survey No. 872 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 732|10 of Matunga Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward Nos. 7034 (19) and 7035 (19AA) and Street Nos. 601 R and 601 R.A.A. and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North by Plot No. 517 of the said Estate, on or towards the East by 40 feet College Road, on or towards the South by Plot No. 515A of the said Estate and on or towards the West by Plot No. 516A of the said Estate.

BENJAMIN CHHATRAPATI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

(6314)

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.
Government Auctioneers

NOTICE
AUCTION SALE OF 400 TONS WHITE SAND advertised for sale by Public Auction this day the 17th inst., has been POSTPONED.
GANDHI & CO.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY Under the instructions from the Court Receiver will CONTINUE TO-DAY also from 2 to 5 (S.T.)
BENNETT & CO.

Legal Notices

SECOND MUNSIFF'S COURT, BANGALORE

O. S. 178 of 1941-42.

W. A. G. HINDS, Lt. Col. Officer Commanding No. 1. Camp, Prisoner of War Camp Group, Jalahalli, Bangalore Taluq. ..... Plaintiff.
-Vs-
SYED MAHOMED SHAH, Late Head Clerk, No. 1 Camp, Prisoner of War Camp Group, Jalahalli, Bangalore Taluq ..... Defendant

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the defendant that the above suit filed by the plaintiff for Rs. 498-0-0 as damages for misappropriations by defendant is posted to 24-10-41 on which date if the defendant does not appear in Court, the suit will be decreed ex-parte.

G. K. DUTT,
Advocate for Plaintiff.
Bangalore 6-10-41.

(6310)

UNIQUE PRODUCTION— MINERVA PRODUCTION

"Altogether 'SIKANDAR' is a Unique Production. It excels as much in spectacle as it abounds in Patriotism."
—"THE BOMBAY SENTINEL"

MINERVA'S MILLION-RUPEE HISTORICAL

SIKANDAR

Direction:—SHORAB MODI
NOW RUNNING TO CROWDED HOUSES

MINERVA
Lamington Road.
TO-DAY—Shows Nos. 124, 125 and 126.
DAILY AT 4, 7 & 10 P. M.
Matinee on Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 1-15 p.m.
Higher Class Tickets can be had from 10 a.m.
(AN EVERGREEN RELEASE)

BEST TAMIL TALKIE
SAKUNTALAI
Starring:
M. S. SUBBULAKSHMI and Others at
BROADWAY TALKIES
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

Residents of
BOMBAY NORTH
Please note this date
18th Oct. 1941.
BROADWAY
is going to exhibit all high class Indian Talkies, with effect from the above date.
Tomorrow opening picture is
SUDAMA'S
Brilliant Comedy
HOLIDAY IN BOMBAY
and look out for all coming attractions, one better than the other!

Commencing
TO-MORROW AT
LAMINGTON
TALKIES
Indian Cine Industry's
DIWALI DEMONSTRATIONS
DARSHAN
PRAKASH'S PRAISEWORTHY PRODUCTION!
Featuring Your All Favourite Stars.
Daily Three Shows At:
4. 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Matinee at 1-30 p.m.
An Ever Green Release!

28 WEEKS
"YOUNG"
—STILL GOING STRONG!
DALSUKH PANCHOLI'S
'Khazanchi'
THE MOST POPULAR MUSICAL
AT
KRISHNA
DAILY: 4, 7 & 10 P.M.

REVERT TO POONA POSITION

Nariman On What Congress Should Do

Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.A., has issued the following statement to the Press:—

We have often criticised the British Government for sacrificing justice and equity at the cruel altar of imperial prestige The Congress was the loudest in its condemnation of several acts and measures, resulting in transparent injustice, because the bureaucratic administration cared more to preserve the reputation and position of individual high officers, than doing the right thing, even after the blunder is discovered.

We must, in fairness, confess, that Congress, the critic of Government, now deserves to be condemned for adopting the same attitude. All the leaders, as well as the rank and file, having become both sadder and wiser by the usual process of jail pilgrimage, keenly feel, that the present movement of individual civil disobedience, in vindication only of 'freedom of expression' has miserably failed. It is obvious, to the meanest intellect or to the most casual observer, that this political 'fiasco' of individual Satyagraha has created no impression, either on the authorities or on the people; the very fact that Amerys and Churchills can afford to despise us, and ignore the most elementary and fundamental rights of India, at a time of the gravest crisis through which Empire is passing, is itself a demonstrative proof of the miserable failure of the latest Mahatmic spiritual experiment.

Still the leaders, either from within, or outside the prison walls, have not the moral courage openly to declare that fact and confess its failure. They suffer for 'freedom of expression' but deny the same right and privilege of free expression to themselves on this most vital issue.

Everyone of them expresses his dissent and opposition in vague, guarded and ambiguous terms; the lawyer-leader seeks shelter in the usual legal quibble, and makes a nice distinction between 'review' and 'revision', he prefers to call it 'review' only because 'revision' may be construed as admission of 'Mahatmas' failure, and may be taken as a vote of no confidence. To them, as to British bureaucrats, preservation of Mahatma's reputation and prestige for political leadership, is more important, than the general welfare and political progress of the country and the nation. Mahatma alone can admit his Himalayan blunders, but none of his blind followers can point out his mistakes.

Hence, although they feel convinced of the urgent necessity of radical and fundamental change in the existing programme, still none dare speak out 'his inner mind' in frank and unequivocal manner, for fear of incurring Mahatmic wrath and displeasure. The problem is to find out a face-saving 'via media' whereby the Mahatmic prestige may be preserved, and the situation may also be saved.

The Madras 'loud-speaker' Mr. Satyamurthi is, according to the latest report, given the special privilege of carrying on propaganda against the official programme of Congress; though for much lesser offence, and on a more justifiable occasion, Subhas Babu and his followers were severely dealt with for similar alleged propaganda against Bombay A. I. C. C. resolution. Such disgusting discrimination is a common feature of present day Congress leadership.

Nobody doubts or disputes that the fresh Imperialist provocations call for some assertive and self-respecting action; but pursuing the present 'tamasha' of individual Satyagraha, is not at all a fitting reply to that insolent challenge, nor does it present any solution to the existing stalemate.

REVERT TO POONA POSITION

The leaders must inevitably revert to the Poona position. The 'Hobson's choice' is before them. They must sacrifice, either Mahatma's political leadership or allow the Congress to go the downward disastrous drift, resulting in progressive and gradual weakening and deterioration, till it reaches the final stage of ultimate extinction. Even a Mahatma's reputation is worth a sacrifice to avoid such a political catastrophe

As the crisis deepens, and Indian political situation, due to the transparent bungling, goes from bad to worse every day, we feel more and more convinced, that Subhas Babu's plans and programme, as President of Tripuri Congress, some months before the War, were giving the correct lead; an ultimatum for six months, and mass preparation in the meantime, would have brought the country nearer its goal to-day. The ultimatum period would have expired just at the commencement of the War, and the chances are that the diplomatic British imperialism, would have yielded to Indian political demand, as a matter of expediency and necessity, to avoid a grave Indian crisis at such a critical juncture. But that proposition was pooh-poohed and ridiculed, just because Subhas Babu was its author, and even Pandit Jawaharlal described it as a political stunt to earn cheap popularity. Instead of that wise and progressive step, with the usual herd-mentality, they followed the Wardha lead, and to-day they find themselves in a miserable mess; it is the usual 'yes' but 'no' policy; neither embarrassment nor co-operation; neither 'fight' nor peace. No Nazism! No Democracy! No Imperialism! but only cent per cent Gandhism; a sort of senseless neutrality leading to isolation, stagnation and stalemate: apparently this policy is based on high moral consideration viz., not to take advantage of an opponent in trouble, but in reality Congress to-day does not possess the necessary strength, power, influence and prestige to cause effective embarrassment, even if it desired to do so; hence it is considered wise to make a virtue of a necessity

Such a puerile indecisive and negative position is unworthy of a great organisation like the Congress, and betrays absolute bankruptcy of statesmanship on the part of present leadership

The only leader in the Congress, who could have given the correct and forward lead, to the masses at this most critical juncture, is hounded out, not only from the Congress but also from the country, leaving behind him bunglers, buglers and ethical experimenters.

No wonder that the country and the nation is exposed to humiliation and insults from abroad, and exploitation from within. It is receding backward when it should have made a long stride forward. When the history of this momentous period is written, the future generation will never forgive the political sinners of to-day, who are allowing to let slip a golden opportunity, that may not come again for centuries, for the attainment of national goal.

Oh! What a Sacrifice! Her Life for her Son
in
NATIONAL'S
KASAUTI
Starring:
ROSE
VEENA, SUNALINI, SATISH & Others
Direction:
RAMACHANDRA THAKUR
the Premiere Week
AT
PATHE
Daily 3 Shows 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Matinee on Sun. & other Holidays.

Morning Shows
Diwali Screen Attractions
MONDAY, 20th Oct at 10 A.M.
Greta Garbo & Robert Taylor
IN
CAMILLE
with LIONEL BARYMORE
ROXY

Marlene Dietrich
AND
GARY COOPER
IN
DESIRE
MONDAY, 20th Oct at 10 A.M.
OPERA HOUSE

DUFF COOPER LEAVES FOR SINGAPORE

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.

Mr. Duff Cooper, the British Minister of State and the Lady Diana Duff Cooper have left for Singapore.

Mr. Duff Cooper was on a short visit to India during which he saw Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Bengal at Simla and Darjeeling respectively.

"I wish I could have stayed longer and seen more of this beautiful country", said Mr Duff Cooper to a representative of the "Associated Press" on the eve of his departure from India.

Mr. Duff Cooper added "I enjoyed my visit very much and I wish to come to India again".—A. P.

As Monday, October 20, is a public holiday on account of Diwali, there will be no routine practice of the A.R.P. Alarm System.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

At the End of the First Day

The SOOTHING WAS LIKE MAGIC TO MY OVER-TIRED NERVES

I Can Thoroughly Recommend

IRVING'S **Yeast-Vite** TONIC TABLETS

FOR LOSS OF APPETITE SLEEPLESSNESS, INDIGESTION, HEADACHES, AND HYSTERIA

Dear Sirs,—At one time I was a constant sufferer from Hysteria, Nerves, Insomnia, and many other disorders.

I am now free from anxiety, thanks entirely to Yeast-Vite tablets, which I am now a constant user of, and can thoroughly recommend to all who suffer from loss of appetite, sleeplessness, indigestion, headaches, and hysteria.

After the trial of many remedies a friend recommended Yeast-Vite Tablets. The result after the first dose was most effective; at the end of the first day the soothing was like magic to my over-tired nerves. That night I enjoyed my first unbroken and restful sleep for many weeks. The following day my whole body returned to its normal functions and I felt better in every way.

Yours faithfully, Mrs. G. T.

THE SECRET

The Secret of the immense success of Yeast-Vite lies, of course, in the fact that it is an accurate scientific combination of PURE MEDICINAL YEAST (Saccharomyces Cerevisiae), especially rich in Vitamin B, and other wonderful tonic ingredients as prescribed by leading specialists. Yeast-Vite is the record QUICK Tonic.

NO RELIEF—NO PAY

Have you ever actually accepted our world-famous "No Relief—No Pay" offer? Do so NOW! If you are feeling Run-Down, Out of Sorts, Headachy, Rheumatic, or in any way below par. Simply obtain a bottle of Irving's YEAST-VITE Tablets from any Chemist or Stores. Take as directed, and if you are not thoroughly satisfied, post the empty carton to us with Guarantee Seal attached, and your money will be refunded in full. IRVING'S YEAST-VITE TONIC TABLETS from all Chemists and Stores.

Sole Manufacturers:
IRVING'S YEAST-VITE, LTD.,
WATFORD, ENGLAND.

Heat, dust and even strong wind take away the natural smoothness and lustre of your complexion. Protect its loveliness with NAILA VANISHING SNOW.

NAILA VANISHING SNOW is created by inspired beauty technicians and is particularly suitable for the tropics. It is a perfect base for powder and it does not clog the pores. Buy a jar today and watch how your skin responds to the softening effects of NAILA VANISHING SNOW. It is economical too.

Also use—Naila Musk Lavender and Naila Eau-de-Cologne to enhance your charm.

NAILA-BHOYS BOMBAY LABORATORIES
A division of Fazalbhoy Limited

Sole Distributors:
MERCANTILE AGENCY, 16, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
AGENTS WANTED for UNREPRESENTED AREAS
Agents:—
S. SUCTANCAR & CO., Margoa for Goa.
V. D. GARUD, Yeotmal for Berar.
NAGPUR GRAMOPHONE HOUSE, for Nagpur
B. REX & CO., Lahore, for Punjab, N. W. F. P., & Kashmir State.

RENEWED SELLING ON N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

Heavy Rains In Western Belt

STOP-LOSS ORDERS CAUGHT

Bombay: October 16.

On Wednesday the New York cotton market was weak on general selling. The report of the Census Bureau on the domestic mill consumption of cotton during September 1941 gave the figure as 876,000 bales which compares with 639,000 bales in September 1940. This was below private and general expectations and was considered disappointing.

There was Southern and domestic mill hedging and Bombay liquidation which met New Orleans and local buying on heavy rains in the Western Belt and a firm Southern spot basis, but prices sagged on outside liquidation and realising in sympathy with New Orleans and easiness of other markets uncovering stoploss order.

At the opening December was 6 pts down at 16.84, and improved to 16.95, which was the highest level. Later on there was heavy selling and prices declined 36 pts from the highest level and December was quoted 16.59 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a net decline of 24 to 33 pts. Spot cotton prices declined 30 points at 17.29c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy with increased selling pressure and closed at a decline of 30 to 35 pts. Spot cotton prices were reduced 20 pts at 16.30c per lb.

LOCAL SITUATION

Messrs. Anandilal Podar and Co. state:—Operators disregarded the Nazi penetration towards Moscow and all scattered stale long liquidation was well absorbed by prominent operators influenced partly by the buoyancy on the local shares. That optimism is attributed to the fact that Govt. has planned to place war orders covering the end of 1942. This gives the industries and their shareholders remunerative profits and dividends.

Concerning cotton, people ask if confidence remains impaired in present prices, what would happen when spot cotton moves down from Upcountry to ports? It is a big question to answer here. They also ask whether there are no means to check depression and stabilise prices? Yes, where there is a will, there is a way out. Because the Government of India have already constituted an export advisory committee and the cotton trade is represented there. If Govt. of India desires to check further fall in prices, any symbolical gesture from them will pave the way for such stabilisation. That is to say, if certain funds are lent to farmers to hold their surplus at certain prices, confidence will be instilled in capitalists to share farmers' burden. Because consumers can buy in 12 months, whilst producers have to sell within half of that period. Our opinion is unchanged.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

A new system of providing raw cotton cover to spinners was inaugurated yesterday. Merchants may sell only against spinners cover notes whereon merchants must endorse particulars. This extends official planning of raw cotton distribution. The cover note authorises spinners to buy raw material for twelve weeks approved yarn orders, and the official company will release corresponding quantities of cotton. The controller is receiving a deputation to discuss the order cancelling year old contracts.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York December highest 16.95+05 (11-48 a.m.) lowest 16.59—31 (3 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from the foreign friends:—

New York: Market declined on hedge selling and long liquidation. Closed quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON

	New York: Oct. 15.
October	16.47—24
December	16.50—31
January	16.53—30
March	16.87—31
May	17.05—32
July	17.11—33
Middling Spot	17.29—30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

	New Orleans: Oct. 15.
October	16.48—30
December	16.55—30
January	16.53—30
March	16.91—33
May	17.05—33
July	17.15—35
Middling Spot	16.30—20

NEW YORK COTTON

	New York: Oct. 15. 11 a.m. Call.	Noon Call
October	16.72	16.75
December	16.91	16.93
March	17.19	17.30

N. YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York: Oct. 15.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 5,000 bales.

RAMZAN HOLIDAY

City Markets will remain closed on Thursday the 23rd instant being "Ramzan Id."

Indian Sugar Steady With Better Enquiry

Bombay, October 15

Java sugar: Since our last review, the position as regards ready Java sugar for local consumption has continued to remain unchanged. There was some enquiry both for Java and Mozambique sugar ex-Bond delivery for Overseas and business was reported for moderate quantities at an increase in rate of As. 4 in Java and about 8 to 10 annas per cwt in Mozambique sugar. The forward ex-bond rates were almost on the level of ready Bond deliveries. The tendency of the market was steady to firm as holders were not prepared to sell at lower limits and the present prices are below the replacing cost. As regard's forward positions, market continued to remain very steady but business was restricted on account of scarcity of sellers as well as uncertainty of shipments from Java. As far as it is known there is no Conference Line of steamers for some time and Charter freights are considerably higher than the Conference steamers. At the close tone of the market was steady.

Indian sugar: Market for ready Indian sugar continued to remain steady with an improvement of about 1 to 2 annas per md. due to better enquiries for ready and the arrivals being restricted. Prices in superior Grades are almost on the level of Syndicate limits while ordinary crystals are still available at 2 to 4 annas below the syndicate limits. Cawnpore market was reported steady but business was confined to certain popular mills only as there were regular enquiries for these crystals at the Syndicate limits. The general opinion of the dealers is that present prices will be maintained as long as the syndicate limits are unchanged and the undelivered stocks at the mills are heavy. In Gola section, market was quiet and prices were about two annas below the closing rates of the last week.

Indian sugarcane production quota for syndicate mills for the ensuing year: According to the reports received from Nainital on the 10th October, the Government of United Provinces and Behar have agreed to sugarcane production quota for the ensuing year being fixed at 5,75,000 tons and the price of canes at five annas per md. thus increasing the latter by half an anna from last year's cane price. There is also likelihood of the price of Sugar being enhanced by a couple of annas per md. or even being fixed at Rs. 9-4-0 per md. which is last year's price.

International sugar agreement: It was further announced that the Indian sugar mills had requested the Government of India not to continue the International Agreement or any similar arrangement after the expiry of the present agreement in April 1942.

Foreign market: On the New York terminal market, there was an advance of 2, 1 and 3 points in December, March and May respectively. Java market was reported firm but business was very difficult owing to scarcity of steamers.

Calcutta and Karachi: There was no interest in Java sugar in Calcutta and in Karachi, business was confined to ready sales for Overseas at the current limits. As regards Indian sugar Calcutta market was reported steady with quotation unchanged. Karachi market was reported unchanged.

General: Local market for ready Java sugar is likely to remain unchanged. As regards Bonded Java and forward shipments, the situation continues to remain very uncertain and will depend upon the shipping possibilities both from Java and Bombay.

Long Staple Cotton

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The protected areas south of the Nerbudda river and more particularly the "South Surat protected zone" grow one of the very best varieties of Indian cotton, known to the cotton trade as "Navsari" (1027 A.L.F.). This cotton commands a high price in India as well as abroad, because of its long and fine staple. It is the desire of the Government that this cotton should be grown throughout the Surat Protected area in order to ensure the raising of a valuable long staple cotton, with a high degree of purity in this area.

Goghari cotton is a distinctly inferior type. Owing to its higher yield and ginning percentage compared with 1027 A.L.F. cotton, it is often mixed with the latter as the resultant mixture, when sold under the name of pure 1027 A.L.F. cotton, gives a better immediate return to the seller. The Bombay Cotton Control Act, 1935, was enacted in order to prohibit the cultivation of Goghari cotton and its mixture with other cotton. It has not, however, produced the results intended as the existing Act merely enables the Government to prohibit the cultivation of Goghari cotton in specified areas. The Government of Bombay has noticed with concern the increasing practice of mixing 1027 A.L.F. cotton with inferior varieties, such as Goghari, selection 1-A, Surti, Deshi and Broach, in the areas of the Surat District south of the Nerbudda river. In the best interests both of the cotton trade and of the growers of cotton and to safeguard the economic prosperity of the Province, it is necessary to maintain the quality and reputation of the cotton grown in these areas and for that purpose to fix the variety of cotton to be grown in any specified area, to prohibit the cultivation in that area of any other variety which the Government may determine from time to time to prevent the mixing of such prohibited cotton with any other cotton, and to prohibit or restrict the possession, use of, or trade in prohibited cotton.

With this object in view the Baroda State has recently passed its Cotton Control Act, which will come into force in the State areas south of the Nerbudda river. This Act, among other things, prohibits the mixing of the standard variety, i.e. 1027 A.L.F. cotton, with inferior varieties. The Government has, therefore, under consideration the question of undertaking similar legislation in the British territory to prevent the adulteration of 1027 A.L.F. cotton with inferior types. A Bill has accordingly been prepared and published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" for inviting public opinion thereon.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: October 16.

Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02½ to 4.03¼ at London and 4.03¼ at New York.

London spot silver was unchanged at 23½d and forward was 23 7/16d. New York spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents per ounce. London Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 62/10/3 and forward parity was Rs. 62/8. The local market was quietly steady with a limited business and quotations were as under:—

	GOLD	SILVER
Ready	Rs. 42 2 6	63 0 6
Kartak	Rs. 42 3 0	62 13 6
Magsar	Rs. 42 3 3	62 13 0

Sovereigns: Rs. 28/8.

LONDON SILVER

London: October 15.

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 7/16

LONDON GOLD

London: October 15.

Gold bars fine per Oz. £8/8/0

3 per cent Defence Bonds (Previous Issues) ..... Rs. 45,14,31,000
3 per cent Second Defence Loan 1949-52 From 1st February to 4th October (including Conversions) ..... Rs. 39,20,31,000

INTEREST FREE DEFENCE BONDS
Subscriptions to October 4

All-India	Rs. 2,54,31,000
Bombay City	Rs. 65,29,900

POST OFFICE TEN-YEAR DEFENCE SAVINGS CERTIFICATES
Subscriptions to October 4

All-India	Rs. 3,77,91,000
Bombay City	Rs. 43,02,210

Audited Returns Of Railways

	For July 1941 Rs.	Increase + or Decrease — when compared with July 1940.	From 1-1-41 to 31-7-41 Rs.	Increase + or Decrease — when compared with corresponding period of previous year.
Tapti Valley Rly.	1,77,597	+ 970	20,75,363	+2,05,653
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly.	30,906	+4,696	7,70,560	+ 66,580
Gujarat Railways	25,843		From 1-4-41 to 31-7-41	
Central Prov. Rlys.	53,880	+1,211	1,66,836	— 8,541
Mandra Bhon Rly.	21,903		From 1-10-40 to 31-7-41	
Sialkot Narowal Rly.	64,738	+14,416	6,20,985	+ 73,600
		+1,499	1,92,597	+ 29,594
		+16,810	4,84,979	+1,16,139

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS.

Bombay: October 16.

		Rs. a.p.
Groundnuts	February—	
Opening		41 13 0
Highest		42 3 0
Lowest		41 8 0
Closing		41 14 0
Cottonseeds	January—	
Opening		23 12 0
Highest		24 0 0
Lowest		23 11 0
Closing		23 12 0
Cottonseeds	May—	
Opening		38 15 0
Highest		38 15 0
Lowest		38 8 0
Closing		38 8 0

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay: October 16.

Linseed May	8 8 3
Wheat January	6 6
Wheat May	6 7 6

BOMBAY METAL

Bombay: October 16.

Yellow Metal Sheet	Rs. 93
Copper Sheets	Rs. 85

Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay: October 16.

Yarn No.	October	December	February
6 1/2s	201	202	203
10 1/2s	221	222	223
20 1/2s	334	328	326
40s	535	540	545

Quotations for 6 1/2s, 10-1/2s and 40s are nominal.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: October 15.

T T London on New York 4.02½/4.03¼, Madrid 40.50, Montreal 4.43/4.47, Berne 17.39/17.40 Stockholm 16.85/16.95.

Indian Stock Exchange

Bombay: October 15.

The market opened steady in sympathy with a firm tone in cotton and prices showed a good improvement during the major part of the session. Towards the close, however, prices gave way on disquieting rumours. Tata Deferreds opened at 2040 and steadily advanced to 2070, but later reacted to 2040. Tata Ordinaries, likewise, opened at 391 and after touching 397 eased off to 390. Textiles were very firm wherein Bombay Dyeings, after being quoted around 1225, closed at 1210. Indian Irons were slightly better at 32/4.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (2035) 2040 65 60 70 40
Tata Ordinaries (388) 391 96 95 97 90

Tata Ordinary 390, Tata Deferred 2040, Indian Iron 32/4, Steel Corpn of Bengal 19/12, Bombay Dyeing 1210, Central India 365, Century 450, Gokak 228/12, Kohinoor 470, Simplex 143, Andhra Valley 1767/8, Tata Hydro 185/10 Tata Power 1710, Associated Cement 155, Belapur 226/4, Bombay Burma Old 505.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: October 16.

Following a decline of 31 pts in New York cotton futures the local market was expected to open at Rs. 210, but the market opened firm at Rs. 214/8 for Broach April/May delivery and advanced to Rs. 217 on moderate covering. At this level there was some realising and prices reacted to Rs. 216/8 and the market was steady.

The news about Soviet-Japanese agreement regarding border was considered a bullish factor and the local market being oversold naturally quickly responded. We believe the present recovery will be carried further as prices in the local market are unduly low. Prices advanced to Rs. 218 on active buying, but later on some war news induced general liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 213/12. There was renewed buying and prices improved to Rs. 215/4. There was further active buying and prices advanced to Rs. 219. Prices again reacted to Rs. 217/12. There was scarcity of contracts, but some bears were offerings. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

BROACH April/May	Rs. 220/0
OOMRA Dec/Jany	Rs. 179/0
OOMRA March	Rs. 172/8
BENGAL Dec/Janry	Rs. 141/8
BENGAL March	Rs. 142/8

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1941/42	1940/41
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 15-10-41	1029000	1350000
Receipts yesterday 15-10-41	5000	11000
Export to date 10-10-41	131000	243000
Stocks at Ports 10-10-41	3203000	2936000
Stock at interior towns do.	2709000	2566000
Quantity in sight 10-10-41	2571000	3049000

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay: October 16.

Bengal Fine	131/34
Berar	150/55
C. P. 1	195/98
C. P. 2	166/70
Khandesh	220/30
Muglai	128/35
Broach	181/86
Broach Low	146/56

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay: October 16.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay: October 16.

In full-pressed bales.	Yester-day.	Since 1st Septr. This year.	Last year
Khandesh		114	954
Central India		888	.....
Barsi and Nagar	826	3,256	191
Berar	387	2,566	23
Central Provinces		3,666	.....
Total Oomras	1,213	10,489	1,168
Dholeras		9,006	802
N.-W. Provinces		949	.....
Rajputana		18	.....
Sind-Punjab	2,108	20,015	26,331
Broach		3,108	387
Coompta and Dharwar		4,096	5,928
Westerns-Northerns	39	3,259	8,488
Cocanada			170
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,980	58
Total	3,360	53,920	43,332
Arrived by road to 9th October 1941		3,000	5,000

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay: October 16.

Wheat	0 7 0
Wheat May	0 12 6
Linseed May	1 0 0
Groundnut February	4 14 0
Castorseed May	5 8 0
Cottonseed January	1 12 0
Silver 1st settlement	0 6 0
Silver 2nd settlement	0 12 0
Gold 1st settlement	0 3 6
Gold 2nd settlement	0 7 0
Rolled Gold, 10 Yrs.' Qty.	Rs. 43

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below New York May 894 cent pts. at 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: October 15.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing at 5 p.m.
Broach A/M	212 1/4	209 1/4	211 3/4
Oomra D/J	172	167 1/2	171 1/2
Oomra Mar.	166	162 1/2	165
Bengal D/J	137	134 1/2	136
Bengal Mar.	137 1/2	135 1/2	137 1/2

METAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay: October 16.

Copper sheets lb. 21—Rs. 94/8, 28—86/8, 35—86/8, 42—85, 49-56—85.

Brass sheets Flag Brand lb. 20-21—Rs. 101, 24—99, 28—98 35—95, 42—94, 49-56—93.

Spelter 'P.H.' Rs. 64. Roslta Rs. 53. Country make Rs. 44. Pigiead 'B.M.' refined Rs. 23/4 per cwt.

Tin Ingot Pennang Rs. 54/4 per qr.

SETTLEMENT RATES

Copper sheets Posh Rs. 85/6.

Pigiead 'B.M.' Magsar Rs. 22/8. Tin Ingot Penang Magsar Rs. 53/6.

Market Tone:—Market ruled steady with a firm tone.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London: October 15.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £69 1/2

Indian Stocks— £

3 per cent 1948 ..... 90 1/2
3 1/2 p.c. 1931 or later 98 7/8
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 82 3/16
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p.c. 1961 106
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 106
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 ..... 114 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent 113 1/4
Chartered Bank of I.A. & China 9 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London register) 81 1/2
National Bank of India 36

SHIPPING NEWS.

IMPORTS

Bombay: October 16.

72 cases cotton pcegoods, 201 reels sewing ctn thread on reels, 42 c/s sewing ctn thread on cops, 98 pkgs printing paper, 47 c/s printed books, 3327 c/s whisky, 400 bags boiler lagging, 300 brls pitch, 40 bls scrap leather, 48 single tyres, 239 c/s stout, 50 H/hds ale, 175 pkgs dyestuffs, 233 dms bichromate of soda, 700 pcs C I cisterns, 30 pcs fireclay sinks, 500 bags light carbonate of magnesia, 120 dms composition for ships, 1573 pcs San earthenware, 174 pkgs asbestos fibre jointing, 158 c/s asbestos packing and yarn, 6819 c/s beer, 108 pkgs floor covering, 74 bls oil cloth for floor covering, 106 D/bags steel Rose nails, 747 cases accumulators and parts 123 pkgs Tannic tcid, 78 pkgs machinery and parts, 36 trusses Mercury belting, 714 bags cut nails, 247 D/bags steel nails, 143 cases C I valves, 48 pcs stoves.

EXPORTS

Bombay: October 16.

56 bls cotton pcegoods Keshavji Virji and Co; 510 tons pig iron white Tata Iron and Steel Co Ltd; 64 bls D/s goat skins D Abraham and Sons; 361 bls cotton pcegoods Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 180 bags psyllium seed husk D Abraham and Sons; 527 bags gum Narsi Mulji and Co; 90 bls cotton pcegoods Abdullah El Ejel; 12 bls cotton pcegoods S Mohanial and Co; 85 bls cotton pcegoods J M Poonjiaji; 342 bls cotton pcegoods The Central Trading Co; 24 bls cotton pcegoods Hariram Khiaram; 21 bls cotton pcegoods Tulsidas Khimji, 20 bls cotton yarn Tulsidas Khimji; 200 bls cotton yarn Abdullah El Ejel; 20 bls cotton pcegoods K Gordhandas and Co; 616 bags myrabollam Purshotam Mathradas and Co Ltd 1005 tons pig iron red Tata Iron and Steel Co Ltd.

STEEL SHARES HARDEN

Increased Selling At Rise

COTTON MILL SHARES BARELY STEADY

Bombay: October 16.

The local Share Bazar was influenced by Manchukuo-Mongolian Frontier agreement and with active buying in Steel shares prices hardened. Cotton mill shares were also very steady with moderate buying. The market feeling was constructive but operators were cautious.

The Wall-Street market was quietly irregular and U. S. Steel shares declined 1/4 at 51 3/4 and Anaconda Copper shares were 1/8 up at 25 3/8 while General Motors declined 1/4 at 39 3/8 dollars.

In the local market there was improved buying and Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 2090 and advanced to Rs. 2112/8. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 401 and after declining to Rs. 400 advanced to Rs. 404. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs 1315 and improved to Rs. 1325. Bombay Burmas were quoted at Rs. 537/8 and Associated Cement shares were done at Rs. 162. At this level war reports attracted selling and prices declined. Tata Steel Defds eased off to Rs. 2095 and Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 399. Bombay Dyeings eased off to Rs. 1302/8 and Cements were placed at Rs. 161 and Burmas were done at Rs. 532.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay: October 16.

Bombay Dyeing (1301) 1315 1312 1317 1315 1327 1321 1330 1310 1302 1305
Century (456) 461 464 463 466 464 467 459
Central India (398) 403 409 402
Kohinoor (520) 528 526 530 529 532 524 522
New Great (339) 343 346 343 347 340
Simplex (169) 172 171 175 171
Swadeshi (409) 416 414 418 417 422 413 414
Associated Cement (159) 160 161/8 162/4 161 160
Tramways Ordinary (153) 154
Tata Hydro (185) 185
Tata Power (1765) 1770 1765 1770
Tata Steel Defd (2071) 2090 2100 2092 2115 2100 2126 2075
Tata Steel Ordinary (395) 401 400 404 403 406 399
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (152) 152
Bellapur (244) 247 248 257 251
Bombay Steam (371) 378
Bombay Burma (521) 535 532 537 536 540 532 530.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: October 16.

LONDON:—
Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 1/4 Two months.
Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 9/32 Three months.
Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 9/32 Four months.
B. C. RATES:—
T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32; D D 1/5 31/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32; D D 1/6 1/8
NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T Rs 332 3/4; D D Rs. 332 3/4
Banks buying T T Rs 329 1/2; D D Rs. 328 1/2
Cross Rates Dol. 4.02 1/2 3 1/2
MONTREAL:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2; D D Rs. 302 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs 297 1/4; D D Rs 295 3/4
Cross Rates Dol. 4.43/47
JAVA:—
Banks selling T T Gld 55 3/4; D D Gld 56.
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/2
Cross Rates Gld 7.58/62
JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting
Banks buying T T not quoting; D D not quoting
Cross Rates Sh 1/2 1/2
BERNE:—
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4; D D nil.
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2; D D nil
Cross Rates Fcs 17.30/40
STOCKHOLM:—
Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128
Cross Rates K 16.85/95
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 158; D D Rs. 158
Banks buying T T Rs. 155; D D Rs. 155
Cross Rates Sh 2/4 5/32 7/32
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling T T Rs 85 1/4; D D Rs 84 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs 81 1/2; D D Rs 81 1/2
Cross Rates Sh 1/3 1/32
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting
Banks buying T T not quoting D D not quoting
Cross Rates Sh 0-3 3/16
MEXICO:—
Banks selling T T Rs 57.27; D D 56.27
Banks buying T T Rs 63.04; D D Rs 62.04
Cross Rates Pes. 19.5 21.5.
LISBON
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom; D D Esc 7.35 nom
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55
Cross Rate Esc 99.80. 100.20
NEW YORK:—
Cross Rate Dol 4.03 3/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady
Gold £8-8-0 Ready.
New York Silver 34 3/4
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready: 23 7/16 Forward.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money: Call unquoted
1 to 2 months 1/4 per cent
3 to 6 months 1/2 per cent
9 months 3/4 per cent
Tone:—Very easy.

TEXTILES

Bombay, Oct. 16.

100	Ahmedabad Advance	338 0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1305 0
100	CENTURY X.D.	459 0
100	Colaba	212 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	402 0
100	Coorla X.D.	131 0
250	David	257 0
250	Dawn	425 0
1	E. D. Sassoon Defd.	2 5 6
100	FINLAY	239 8
100	GOKAK	254 0
1000	Hindustan	2225 0
100	Indore	200 0
100	Khatau	223 0
100	KOHINOOR	522 0
250	LAXMI	636 0
100	MORARJI	520 0
250	Model	192 0
50	MYSORE	124 0
200	NEW GREAT	340 0
100	Osmanshahi	132 0
100	Phoenix	345 0
25	Sassoon Silk	82 0
1000	Sholapur	5150 0
50	SIMPLEX	171 0
100	SWADESHI	414 0
100	SWAN	225 0
500	Vishnu	1490 0
1000	Western	1425 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	115 4
25-50	Central	50 0
500	Imperial	1637 0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	400 0
50-100	India	148 0
100	Reserve Bank	108 8
5	Union	7 7 6

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	160 0

INSURANCE

10-50	British India	13, 0
100	Empire	727 0
15-10	Jupiter	16 12
20	Mercantile	72 8
15-75	New India	53 0
200	Oriental	4580 0
10-50	Vulcan	10 12

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmedabad Old	187 0
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1717 8
10	Ajmer X.D.	12 8
50	BOMBAY TRAM	154 0
100	Bombay Suburban	187 0
10	Broach	13 6
100	Karachi	211 4
100	Poona	217 8
100	Surat	191 14
100	TATA HYDRO X.D.	185 0
1000	TATA POWER X.D.	1770 0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	872 0
100	C. Province	109 0
100	Dhond Baramati	104 4
100	Gujarat	105 0
100	Mandra Bhon	109 0
100	Pachora Jamner	99 8
100	Sara Sirajganj	107 0
500	Tapti Valley X.D.	642 0

MININGS

9	Burma Corp.	4 9
8sh	Indian Copper	2 3 6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	32 6
10	SHIVRAJPUR	45 4
10	Mucund Iron X.D.	14 0
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	2095 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	399 0
10	Steel Corporation	18 12

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	616 0
10	Air Services	2 14
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	251 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	650 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	378 0
125	B. Burma	580 0
50	Burma Contry.	179 6
8sh	Br. B. Petrol	3 9 3
100	IND. BLEACHING	148 0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	51 0
100	Indian Radio Def.	603 0
100	Indian Radio Ord.	588 0
100	Port Canning	96 0
30	PREMIER Con. X.D.	127 0
15	Scindia	26 2
25	Tata Oil	62 0
10	Tata Chemicals	15 0
100	Wimco	220 0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1570 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	322 8
7	p.c. Bom Tram (T.F.)	87 0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	653 12
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const 1st	120 8
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	118 12
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	161 0
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power X.D.	1622 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	215 0
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	152 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	737 8

DEBENTURES

3 3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley Deb.	106 12
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	50 2
5	p.c. Morarji	193 4
5	p.c. Sholapur	71 6

Cash quotations were as under:

BOM DYEING 1225, CENTURY 422, CENTRAL INDIA 361, COLABA 480, FINLEY 211, GOKAK 227, KOHINOOR 469, MORARJI 465, MYSORE 140, NEW GREAT 285, PHOENIX 358, SIMPLEX 145, SWADESHI 380, SWAN 200, ASSOCIATED 154, ANDHRA VLY. 1765, BOM TRAM 147, TATA HYDRO 185, TATA POWER 1712, SHIVRAJPUR 35-8, TATA STL DF 2060, TATA STL OR 391, ALCOCK 580, VELAPUR SUGAR 227, BOM STEAM 345, BOMBAY BURMA 495, IND BLEACHING 131, PREMIER CONST 115.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: October 16.

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Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/2
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Cross Rates Sh 1/2 1/2
BERNE:—
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4; D D nil.
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2; D D nil
Cross Rates Fcs 17.30/40
STOCKHO

You can use your Pears to the last thin wafer

Here's a note about the economy of Pears—the finest quality soap. The last thin wafer just fits into the hollow face of your new Pears tablet. Moisten the wafer, fit it in, and use it to the very end. There's no waste with Pears.

Pears
TRANSPARENT
—GLYCERINE—
THE ECONOMY SOAP

A. & F. Pears Limited T.G. 17—118

NEW YORK COTTON 73 POINTS DOWN

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES.

MARCH

New York, October 16

Previous closing	16.87
To-day's opening	16.84
Difference	—03
To-day's closing	16.14
Difference	—73

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Brooch April/May ..... Rs. 209

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, October 16

The New York cotton showed slightly easier trend following renewed local selling and liquidation but the pressure was not heavy and operators were watching developments.

Trading in March began at 16.84 i.e. three points lower than the last close. Prices declined on scattered New Orleans and Wall Street selling with some liquidation but thereafter rallied on trade and local support. Late, to-night, at 12-30 March declined by 70 points.

Following are the New York opening ranges:—

October (16.62/62) unquoted
December (16.84/83) 16.53/53
March (17.12/11) 16.84/84

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London, October 16

SEEDS

Castorseeds October/November (£19 3/4 quoted) £19 3/4 quoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta October/November (£19 1/2 quoted) £19 1/2 quoted
Linseed La Plata October/November (£12 3/8 quoted) £12 3/8 quoted
Groundnut Coromandal Coast October/November (£18 1/2 quoted) £18 1/2 quoted

JUTES

Dundee October/November unquoted
Lightning October/November unquoted

RUBBER

Spot (13 3/4d nominal) 13 3/4d nominal
Forward (13 3/4d nominal) 13 3/4d nominal

LONDON METALS

Tin (£256 buyers; £256 1/4 sellers. Steady) not received.
Electric Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 2 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, October 16

Following are the New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

General Motors dol 39 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining dol 25 1/8
U S Steel Common dol 51 5/8
U S Steel Preference unquoted

Position Of Scheduled Banks

Statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on 10th October.

1. Demand Liabilities:		
(a) In India		210,93,60,000
(b) In Burma		12,15,86,000
2. Time Liabilities:		
(a) In India		103,55,50,000
(b) In Burma		4,38,39,000
3. Cash:		
(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes:		
(a) In India		7,63,72,000
(b) In Burma		66,000
(ii) Burma Notes:		
(a) In India		17,000
(b) In Burma		79,96,000
(iii) Rupee Coin:		
(a) In India		1,07,48,000
(b) In Burma		1,75,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin:		
(a) In India		39,30,000
(b) In Burma		50,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank		49,17,90,000
5. Advances:		
(a) In India		108,94,38,000
(b) In Burma		3,69,55,000
6. Bills Discounted:		
(a) In India		3,02,23,000
(b) In Burma		5,09,000

Comparative statement of the position of scheduled banks.

(In thousand Rupees).

	10-10-1941	3-10-1941	11-10-1940	1-9-1939
1. Demand Liabilities in India & Burma	223,09,46	220,95,40	169,48,52	141,39,78
	12,15,86	11,76,04	8,02,60	7,03,29
2. Time Liabilities in India & Burma	108,03,89	107,27,76	100,59,42	106,46,46
	4,38,39	4,42,02	3,76,24	4,22,12
3. Total cash in India & Burma	9,93,54	10,39,99	9,48,07	7,29,82
	82,87	80,97	49,61	59,37
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	49,17,90	48,98,47	44,95,77	26,27,75
5. Advances in India & Burma	112,63,93	113,55,31	109,62,39	105,65,08
	3,69,55	3,81,65	3,63,20	4,12,92
6. Bills discounted in India & Burma	3,07,32	3,09,33	1,59,61	3,86,74
	5,09	4,00	9,91	29,45

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, October 16

Previous closing 4.03 3/4
To-day's opening 4.03 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, October 16

Previous closing ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD

London, October 16

London Gold (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

LONDON SILVER

London, October 16

Spot (23 1/2d) not received
Forward (23 7/16d) not received

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36
London on Shanghai (0-2 27/32 to 0-3 3/16) 0-2 27/32 to 0-3 3/16
London on Kobe not quoted.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS.

Bombay, October 16

There was no trading during the night session.

3 1/2 PER CENT STERLING LOAN

London, October 16

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

London, October 16

5 per cent 1968/68 £104 3/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols £82 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £105 15/16
2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £99 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan £114 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £106 15/16
New York Loan £101 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds £113 1/4

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors 15-6
Marks and Spencer Ordinary 36-7
Electric Music Industry 12-6
Princhin Johnson 22-7
Imperial Chemical 32-0
Woolsworth New Ordinary 57-9
San Paula 7 per cent Coffee Rates £71
Dundee 36-4
Unilever Ordinary 26-3
Ford Motors 24-1
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary £65
British American Tobacco Ordinary £4 11/16
Carreas 'A' £5 11/32
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary £5 29/32
P and O Def 27-9
Distillers 67-6
Bredfords Dye 6-7
British Celanese 4-9
J and P Coates 36-10
Coutraulds Ordinary 31-9
Fine Cotton Spinners 4-3
Vickers Limited Ordinary 16-4
Inter Nickel dol 40 1/2
Indian Iron 49-4

TEA SHARES

Associated Portland Cement 18-1
Donaro Tea 30-0
Empire of India 20-0

JUTE

Barnagore £7

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber 18-0
Gula Kelampong 15-7
Rubber Plant Inv Trust 29-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug 16-10
Burma Corporation 6-6
Rio Tintos 4-6
East Rand Properties £2 5/32
Rand Mines £6 7/8

MINE SHARES

Crown £10 5/8
Associated Portland Cement 50-7
Trinidad Leasehold 66-3
Sub Nigel £7 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares £1 1/8
Union Corporation 147-6

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian 31-3
Anglo-India 38-1
Burma Oil £2 31/32
Mexican Eagle 10-10
Shell Transport £2 19/32
Royal Dutch £23

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary £39 7/8
London Midland Ordinary £15 1/2
London North Eastern Def £1 9/16
London Southern Defd £13 5/8
London Transport 5 per cent £123 1/2
London Transport £39

LONDON WHEAT

London: October 15.

Rozario Santa Fe 21/3 Oct/Nov quoted
Barletta Russo 21/3 Oct/Nov quoted
South Australian 27/6 Oct/Nov quoted.

Duleepsinghji's Plea For Discipline In Indian Cricket

"Emulate Teams Of Other Countries And Play On Fields As One Man"

MADRAS, Oct. 16.

"The Cricket Championship of India is a success from the cricket point of view. It is to India what the county championship is to England. It gives first class cricket to nearly every part of India and produces young players for our test teams", observed Prince Duleepsinghji speaking at a party given by Mr. K. S. Ranga Rao, Honorary Secretary of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, in honour of the Prince and Princess Duleepsinghji.

He complimented the Board of Control for giving every encouragement to the championship and said: "I have felt lately that the Board of Control has placed this championship on a much sounder foundation, and for this a great deal of credit goes to the Madras representatives on the Board."

The prince pleaded against the players taking their quarrels to the field. "I know quarrels are not the monopoly of Indian cricket", said the Prince, "but we are the only ones who carry them on the field. The teams of the other countries have their own quarrels too, but they are left behind in dressing rooms, and they play on the fields as one man."

Proceeding the Prince said: our players never seem to be satisfied with our captains. Some players always seem to have some grouse against the captain. In their opinion, he is either too old or too young. The truth is, every man in the team thinks he ought to captain the side. The selection of a captain is in the hands of the selectors and once they have selected a captain, all the members of the team ought to give him their full support. If you cannot do that, the sooner you get out of the game, the better it is for everybody.

If only the players realise that and play the game unselfishly and in right spirit it will bring them greater credit, he concluded.

Mr. Ranga Rao welcoming the chief guests, paid a glowing tribute to the royal family of Jamnagar which had contributed not a little to the cause of Indian cricket.

Dr. Subbaroyan, President of the Board of Control, in a short speech said that he looked forward to a time when India would take her place in the comity of nations and contribute not only to the civilisation of the world but also to the glory of sport.—A. P.

STANDAGE'S CONVICTION UPHELD

Jafferbhoy Acquitted

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Wassoodew.)

1. Stanley M. Standage
2. Ahmed Jafferbhoy ..... Appellants (Original Accused)

Versus

The Emperor ..... Respondent.

The accused had been convicted and sentenced Standage to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and Jafferbhoy to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 respectively by the First Additional Presidency Magistrate for the offence of cheating one N. S. Mahdevan. Mahdevan had paid the price of five shares of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd. to be purchased on his behalf by Messrs. Temple, Thomas and Standage of which the first accused was a Director and the second accused an employee in the share department. No shares were purchased for Mahdevan and when his inquiries were not answered by the accused he launched the prosecution on which they were convicted by the Magistrate. The defence of Standage was that he was not guilty of cheating Mahdevan but that the shares were not purchased owing to the scarcity of sellers. From their convictions by the Magistrate, the accused appealed to the High Court.

Their Lordships upheld the conviction and sentence passed on Standage but set aside the conviction of the second accused Ahmed Jafferbhoy on the ground that the latter was merely an employee who had acted on the instructions of Standage and there was no evidence to show that he knew of and was a party to the crime committed by Standage.

Mr. T. B. Relwani appeared for Standage. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar appeared for Jafferbhoy.

The Assistant Government Pleader, Mr. B. G. Rao, appeared for the Crown.

ALLEGED ILLICIT TRADE IN LIQUOR

Ten tins of Kerosene containing liquid wash for manufacturing liquor, five hot bottles of illicit liquor valued at Rs. 65, three marked coins, and several distilling apparatus were seized in the course of raid carried out by the Maharbouri police yesterday, on the ground floor of house No. 27, 2nd Parsiwada Lane.

Laxman Ganpat Jadev, Tanu Sonnu, Laxmibai Dhondu and Parwatibai Sakharam were arrested. They were allowed bail by Mr. K. J. Khambatta at the Girgaum Court.

DR. RUSTOMJI E. HAKIM DEAD

City's Well-Known Unani Doctor Who Got Title Of "Pranacharya"

BOMBAY, Thursday.

We regret to announce the death of Dr. Rustomji Edulji Hakim, "Pranacharya", which took place at his residence, at Queen's Chambers, Queen's Road, to-day, at 4 p.m., at the age of 78. Dr. Hakim was a well-known Unani doctor in the city, and made a name in his profession, in effecting cures, with the aid of his specifics, one of which was for diabetes. His services were specially requisitioned by the late Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, who was chronically suffering from diabetes, and who found great relief from this doctor's treatment. The late Maharaja was so much impressed with his treatment that when he (the Maharaja) was in Europe and his illness took serious turn, and he could not be cured by the doctors there, he (Dr. Hakim) was cabled to proceed there, which he did, and gave his much-needed relief. Looking to his silent work done in the profession for several decades, Dr. Popatram Prabhuram's University conferred on him the title of "Pranacharya", thus bestowing on him the unique honour. It is an irony of fate that the man who had cured many patients, in what were acknowledged to be 'hopeless cases' himself was bed-ridden for some years past.

Dr. Hakim leaves behind him his two sons, both of whom are doctors, (Dr. Framroze and Dr. Dara), and a wide circle of friends to mourn his loss. May his soul rest in peace!

Two Deaths Sequel To Suffocation

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, October 16

Two Harijans expired suddenly due to suffocation caused by poisonous air outside Astodiagate, while cleaning the Municipal drainage in the morning.

Their bodies were removed to the hospital.

WEATHER SUMMARY

Poona, October 16

There has been local rain in Assam, south-east Bengal, and southeast Madras. A few light showers are also reported in Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province, Malabar and north Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall were:—

Cherrapunji 3 inches; Silchar 1 1/2; Pamban and Trichinopoly 3/4 each; and Barisal and Masulipatam 1/2 each.—A.P.

CULTURE WEEK IN BOMBAY

Efforts are being made to organise an All-India Culture Week at Matunga, Bombay. It is proposed to invite Mahatma Gandhi, Sir S. Radhakrishnan, C. Rajagopalachariar and others to speak on various provincial cultures. It is proposed to show with conclusive evidence that inspite of differences there is something like the cultural unity of India. The estimated cost is about Rs. 10,000. The General Secretary of the All-India Culture Week Committee appeals to the public to help generously a worthy cause to success.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE: The Second All-India Cotton Forecast estimates for 1941-42 will be exhibited in the Cotton Exchange (in the office of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., and in the Trading Hall of the Association), Marwari Bazar, Bombay, and in the Cotton Green Building of the Association, Sewri, Bombay, at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Saturday.)

Central India Spinning Weaving & Manufacturing Co.

The Sixty-seventh Ordinary General meeting of the Shareholders of the Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., was held at the registered office "Bombay House" on Thursday evening.

Mr S D Saklatvala presiding said that the prospects of the industry were bright and expected that the improvement which had set in could be maintained for sometime to come.

Referring to the annual report he said:

"The profit for the year under review was Rs. 14,18,909, which figure exceeds that of the previous year by about Rs. 2-3/4 lakhs.

The Directors have carried to Depreciation the sum of Rs. 4,00,000. The depreciation based on written down value of the Assets and inclusive of the allowance for night working, amounts to Rs. 5-1/4 lakhs for this year. The allocation of Rs. 4,00,000 is however considered sufficient for this year in view of the fact that the total Fund will now be Rs. 1,05,07,481 which practically covers full depreciation on our properties up to June 30th, 1941, when calculated on the Income-Tax basis.

A sum of Rs 50,000 has been carried to the Reserve Fund. It will be the policy of the Company to strengthen this Fund from year to year according to the profits, and according to the amounts available for various allocations.

After making these various provisions the Directors are "recommending final dividends of Rs. 12/8 on the Preference Shares and of Rs. 6/ on the Ordinary Shares, which Dividends require a total sum of Rs 4,06,250.

A sum of almost Rs. 1,80,000 has been paid as Dearness Allowance to the workers, this was consequent upon the recommendation of the Mahalanobis Committee."

Earthquake Shocks At Broach

(From Our Correspondent)

BROACH, October 15

Broach experienced two earthquake shocks yesterday. The first was felt in the evening at about 6-45 p.m. The second was felt at 1 a.m. last night. No damage was caused.

Poona City Municipal Body

CONVERSION INTO CORPORATION URGED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 15.

The Poona City Municipality at its meeting held yesterday passed unanimously a resolution to the effect that the City Municipal body should be converted into a Corporation. The ground advanced for this move is that the population has exceeded more than two lacs.

By another resolution it was resolved to apply compulsory Primary Education Act to the whole of the Municipal Area.

Reliable REMEDY
Dr. W.C. ROY'S
Poyapilla
(Famous Since 1869)

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I have been acquainted with Dr. W. C. Roy's specific for Insanity for a long time past and have known it to be efficacious.
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I personally know of two cases cured by it.
SIR RAMESH CHANDRA MITTER.

Ask for a copy of recent case reports. Price per phial of 50 pills Rs. 5/-. Postage extra.

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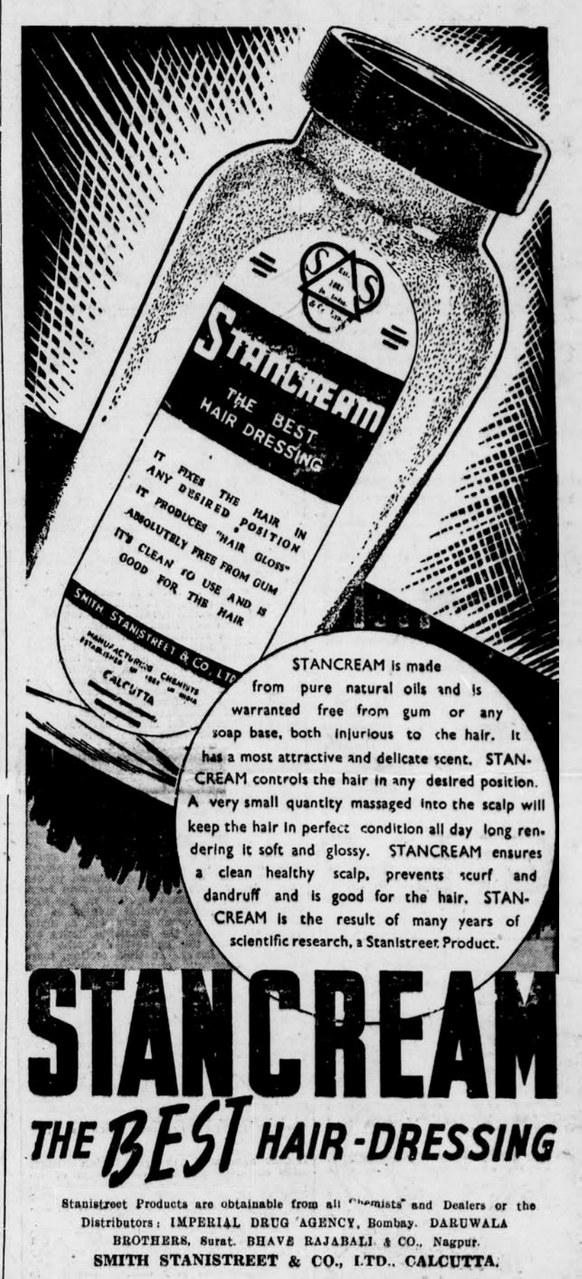
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SSK15

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Of course I did

For sparkling white teeth, healthy gums, a fresh cool mouth, use Macleans. It quickly removes stains, whitens and polishes the enamel—and it is economical in use.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores

43

THE CAPITOL Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

GREATEST MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA OF ALL TIME!
ZIEGFELD GIRL
starring
James STEWART • Judy GARLAND
Hedy LAMARR • Lana TURNER
Tony MARTIN • Jackie COOPER • Ian HUNTER • Charles WINNINGER • Edward Everett HORTON • Philip DORN

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ROYAL RELEASE NO.16

"SWAMI"

Starring
SITARA,
JAYRAJ,
Yakub, Jeevan,
Radha Rani,
Raj Kumari,

Directed by:
A. R. KARDAR
Story by Munshi
PREMCHAND
of All-India Fame

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Portrays on the Silver Screen

The STORY OF EVERY COUPLE!

TOMORROW One Hour After Noon

AT **Majestic** Premiere Arrival of HER LORD

7 Great STARS Combine for your Pleasure!

3 SINGING Stars:

SHANTA Hublikar — KALYANI — Baby KAUSHALYA

3 Character-Artistes

JAGDISH, NAZIR, MAJID
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'GHARAKI LAJ'

Special Story by
MOHANLAL DAVE

Directed by V. M. VYAS

TO-MORROW
Premiere Show
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THE BUMSTEADS SWING THEIR BIGGEST HIT!

★ 5 SENSATIONAL MUSICAL NUMBERS!

Based upon the comic strip created by CHIC YOUNG

with
PENNY SINGLETON . . . as Blondie
ARTHUR LAKE . . . . as Dagwood
LARRY SIMMS . as Baby Dumpling
RUTH TERRY • TITO GUIZAR (Radio's Famous Mexican Singing Star)
A COLUMBIA PICTURE

SPECIAL HOLIDAY FARE

EXCELSIOR 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

BOMBAY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Aswin Vad 12, 1997
Muslim: Ramzan 25, 1360
Parsi: Ardibehest 13, 1311
Sunrise: 6h. 36m.
Sunset: 6h. 16m.
Hightide: 9-02, 21-53
Lowtide: 2-40, 15-28

The Progressive Group—Shrimati Rukmini Devi to speak on the "Technique of the Bharat Natya" at Taj, 1 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

HAKIM—Dr. Rustomji Edulji Hakim ("Pranacharya"), father of Dr. Framroze and Dr. Dara R. Hakim, died at 4 p.m. on Thursday, at his residence, Queen's Chambers, Queen's Road, aged 78. Funeral ceremony will take place to-day (Friday) at Queen's Chambers, at 8 a.m.

INDIAN TROOPS IN MIDDLE EAST BROADCAST: All-India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast recordings of messages from some of the Indian troops in the Middle East on Sunday, the 19th October at 8-45 p.m. on 244 metres and 89.15 metres.

GANDHARVA SANGEET MANDAL: Under the auspices of the Gandharva Sangeet Mandal, a musical concert will be given by Khansaheb Nissar Husein Khan of Baroda to-morrow (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi, Girgaon.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.: The market will remain open for Muhurat transactions on Monday, the 20th instant between 6-30 and 9 p.m. (S.T.) and will remain closed on Tuesday, the 21st instant.

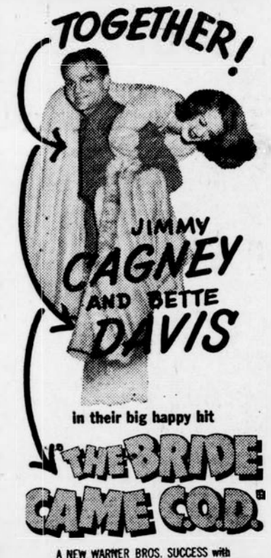
BOMBAY HANDWORK EDUCATION SOCIETY: The opening ceremony of the eighth annual exhibition and prize distribution of the primary handicrafts classes at Girgaon Municipal Marathi Boys' School will be performed by Mr. D. C. Gupta, Deputy Director of Industries to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

COMMISSIONER'S ROUND: The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of Ward No. 6 will meet near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-51 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

PROGRESSIVE GROUP: Shrimati Rukmini Devi will meet the members of the Progressive Group at a luncheon meeting at the Taj, to-day (Friday) at 1 p.m. when she will give a lecture on the "Technique of the Bharat Natya" (South Indian dance) and will also give explanatory demonstrations.

"FREE EXHIBITION": Under the auspices of Vikas Sangh, there will be a free educational exhibition of Ravishanker Raval's "Sansar Chitravali" and of "Child in Home" pictures, at Patan Jain Mandal's free library hall, Marine Drive. The exhibition will be open from 7-30 to 10 a.m. and also from 6-30 to 9-30 p.m. on 17th, 18th and 19th instant.

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045



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HERE'S A DOCTOR WHO KNOWS HOW AND WHY!

Watch him practice his art
IN
BOMBAY TALKIES'
Anjan

Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.
Sat. Sun. Hol. 1 P.M.
ROXY

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Ziegfeld Girl". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Blood and Sand." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Bride Came C.O.D." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Blondie Goes Latin". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Major Barbara". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bandhan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Kasauti" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Anjan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Sikandar" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Kanchan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Sant Sakhu" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Hindustan Hamara" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Bambaiwali" Daily at 4-30 7 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Pardesi" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"The Birth of A Baby" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Hudson's Bay" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Mr. Kashinath Raghoonath, an old Congressman of Chendani, who has been returned unopposed in the Municipal bye-election in Ward No. 1, Thana.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: There will be a study class on the subject of "Theosophy and the Masters" from the Ocean of Theosophy by W. Q. Judge, today (Friday) at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain.

SEASON TICKET FOUND: A Third-Class Monthly Railway Season Ticket issued to Mr. Madhukar B. Kelkar is found and will be returned to rightful claimant who may call on the Secretary to the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" on week days during office hour.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY: The 24th Convocation of the Benares Hindu University for conferring degrees will be held on Sunday, (November 30), at 2-30 p.m. Candidates for degrees are requested to inform the Registrar on or before November 15, of their intention to attend the Convocation in person and to be present at the University Office at 11 a.m. on the Convocation day. No candidate, who has not sent in prior intimation by November 15, will be admitted to the Convocation.

PH.D. DEGREE FOR PROF. V. S. PATANKAR: The degree of Ph.D. in Physics of the Bombay University has been awarded to Prof. V. S. Patankar, M.Sc. of the Khalsa College, Bombay, for his thesis on "The Study of the Intensity Theories in Molecular Spectra". Prof. Patankar is a Moos Medalist of the Bombay University and has done a good deal of original research work in spectroscopy.

Prof. Patankar worked under the guidance of Dr. N. R. Tawde of the Royal Institute of Science for his Ph.D. and has published some papers in collaboration with him.

DIWALI MAHOTSAV: Under the auspices of Seth Matubhai Kasanbhai Adhyatmic Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Diwali Mahotsav will be celebrated when Shrimati Gangaben Nagindas will give a discourse on "Tulsi Ramayan" to-morrow (Saturday) at 4 p.m. and Shrimati Chandrakalaben Sheth will speak on "Karma Yoga" on Sunday at 9 a.m. at Brahmanivas, Bajaj Road, Vile Parle.

ON THE AIR

FRIDAY OCT. 17.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Saraswatibai Mirajkar. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Air Qawwali party. 8-40 Marathi pad. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Atlantic Charter. 9-20 Saraswatibai Faterpekar. 9-45 Instrumental quartet. 9-50 Saleh Mohammad. 12-30 p.m. Galaxy of Ghazals. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 For all Tastes. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Balkrishnabuwa Kapileshwari. 5-30 Purushottam Solankurkar. 6-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 Saleh Mohammad. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Bhajan in Chorus. 6-20 Local news and announcements. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 Aunty Hilda's happy half hour. 7 Under the Nazi Heel. 7-15 Saleh Mohammad. 7-30 Purushottam Solankurkar. 7-45 D. Dani. 7-55 News commentary. 8 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-30 World affairs. 8-45 Showtime. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Air Qawwali party. 10-10 Saraswatibai Faterpekar. 10-35 Picked from pictures.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Anant Rao Kerkar. 8-15 Gujarati stage songs. 8-25 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Purushottam Solankurkar. 9-10 to 10 As in Bombay 1. 12-30 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-40 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-40 Kannada song. 5-50 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Jaltarang Solo. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 p.m. Commercial news. 7-45 to 8 As in Bombay 1. 8 Balkrishnabuwa Kapileshwari. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Orchestra. 9-10 Purushottam Solankurkar. 9-20 Nisar Ahmad. 9-30 Dominic Pereira and his Radio Quartet. 10 Dunstan Roberts. 10-15 Dominic Pereira and his Radio Quartet.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian troops in the Far East. 5 Mahmud Hasan Qawwal and party. 5-20 Barwa on Sitar. 5-30 Lakshman Prasad. 5-45 Idanbai. 6-15 Maqsood Anwar. 6-30 Fatdeep on Sarangi. 6-45 Bhajan Lal. 7 Mahmud Hasan Qawwal and party. 7-15 Allies and Alliances, 1. 7-30 For villagers only. 8-15 Idanbai. 8-30 World affairs. 8-45 Lakshman Prasad. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 War commentary. 10 Mahmud Hasan Qawwal and party. 10-20 Maqsood Anwar. 10-30 Champak On Sarangi.

Ahmedabad Textile Deadlock

Breakdown Of Attempts At Conciliation

LABOUR MAY SUGGEST ARBITRATION BEFORE RESORTING TO STRIKE

It is understood that the attempt to bring about an agreed settlement between the Textile Labour Association and the Millowners' Association of Ahmedabad, in the matter of the dispute arising out of the demand of the Textile Labour Association for an increase of 25 per cent in the wages of workers, has failed.

Mr. D. S. Bakhle, Labour Commissioner and Chief Conciliator under the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, met the parties and held discussions with them on Wednesday and Thursday. But it is understood that the attempts at conciliation have broken down and the Conciliator will make his report to Government. After the publication of the report in the Government Gazette, the workers will have the right to go on strike within two months thereafter.

But it is understood that before exercising this right they will attempt all possible alternatives to bring about an amicable settlement. Under the Constitution of the Association, they can ask the Millowners that the question should be referred to arbitration. It is understood that the Labour Association will shortly address a letter to the Millowners' Association, suggesting that the dispute should be submitted to arbitration either privately or to the Industrial Court. It is also gathered that the Millowners' Association is inclined to favourably consider this suggestion. If, however, they refuse to agree to the proposal to submit the case for arbitration, the Textile Labour Association will proceed to take a ballot for exercising the right to strike.

Problem Of Surplus Cotton

Seth Ruia's Appeal To Govt. To Buy It Up

BOMBAY, Oct. 16.

An appeal to the Government of India and through them to the British Government to relieve the pressure on the cotton and other commodity markets in India, consequent upon the freezing of Japanese assets, either by using barter methods with Japan to obtain other articles in exchange for cotton, or by Government themselves absorbing all excess cotton in India, is made by Seth Ramnarain Ruia in a statement to the press. Seth Ramnivas Ramnarain Ruia emphasises that the freezing of Japanese assets and consequent stoppage of trade relations with Japan have resulted in a huge surplus of one to one and a half million bales of cotton which local markets are unable to absorb and therefore this has led to a sharp decline in not only the price of cotton but also other commodities, causing distress in all local markets.

Seth Ruia continuing says:—

"In view of the conference now being held at Delhi to discuss the present situation, it is necessary to stress the most urgent need for finding a way to relieve the pressure on the market and the nervous condition in which it finds itself.

A DAY'S WAR EXPENDITURE

"The British Government spend nearly 20 crores of rupees a day on the war. The cost of buying up the whole surplus cotton in India for the ensuing year is less than a day's war expenditure. Moreover, it is not only in Indian interests that this absorption by Government is suggested. The Government can easily use the additional cloth so produced and the mills which work on an all-India average 14 hours a day can be made to work an additional four or five hours in different shifts of course or with additional wages to labourers.

In conclusion he says:— "I feel that Government owe this obligation to the Indian markets and should ally the nervousness which deteriorates the morale of the markets and which acts as a stimulant to a handful of speculative bears who are over eager to hammer a falling market".—A. P.

INCOME-TAX ACT AMENDING BILL

NEW DELHI, Oct. 16.

Three main changes in the Indian Income-Tax Act are proposed in the amending bill gazetted today.

Firstly, the bill seeks to make such changes in respect of the liability to tax income arising in Indian States to residents in British India as to secure a satisfactory and equitable basis for reciprocal double income-tax relief arrangements with the states.

The second object is to grant certain concessions to the tax payer in respect of depreciation and carry forward of losses.

Thirdly, the bill seeks to clarify the meaning of certain sections of the Act.

Opportunity is taken at the same time to provide for the restoration of the Commissioner's powers of revision, for which it is claimed, there is a widespread demand, and to remedy some minor defects and omissions which have come to notice in the working of the act.—A. P.

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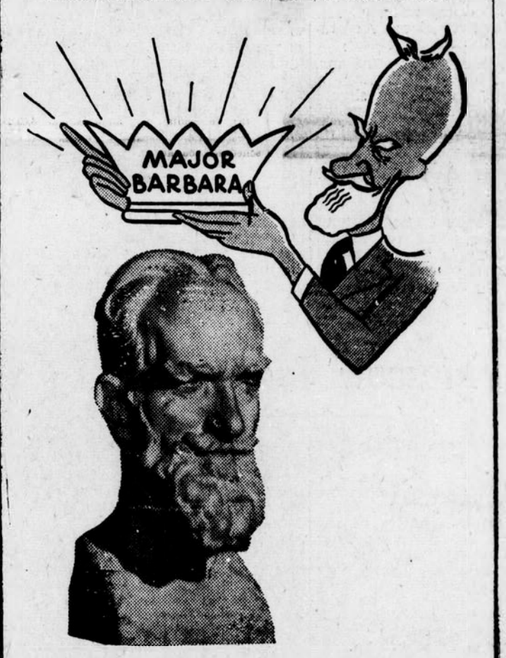

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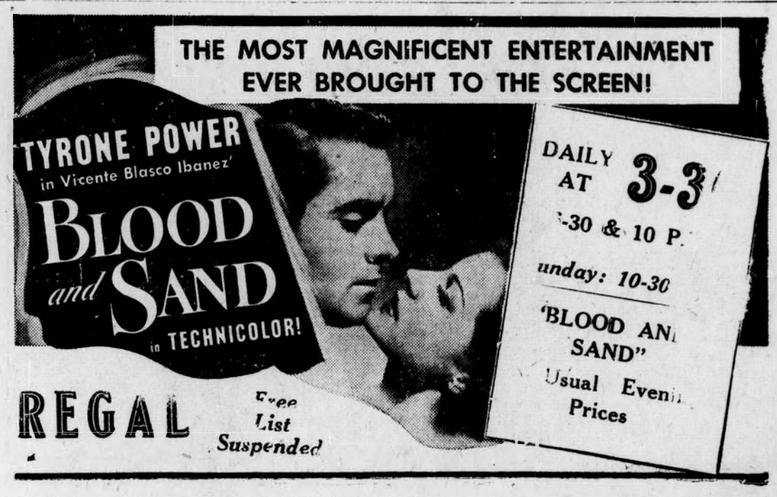

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The Bombay Chronicle

INDO-CEYLON AGREEMENT

It is well that the joint Report of the Indian and Ceylonese Delegations to the Exploratory Conference held last month in Ceylon is published simultaneously in India and Ceylon to enable the public to express their opinions on it before the two Governments commit themselves to its terms. It is well, too, that the Committee, representing different Indian organisations, which was in close touch with the Indian Delegation, has not committed itself to the report. Indeed, the report is far from what the Indians in Ceylon could legitimately wish. It is a compromise which may be better than a lasting deadlock but one in which the Indian Delegation has surrendered more than was necessary or proper. Mr. H. M. Desai of the Ceylon-Indian Congress has reason to fear that the Report "will fail to satisfy a large section of Indians in Ceylon."

Crux Of Problem

Let us consider, for instance, the terms of the agreement on the status of permanent Indian residents in Ceylon, the crux of the Indo-Ceylon problem. The right principle here is that all such Indians should be entitled to the full rights of citizenship. But the report divides these into three classes: (1) those acquiring the domicile of origin by right of birth in the island, (2) those who can acquire domicile of choice by right of residence and other tests, and (3) those who can only get a certificate of permanent settlement for purposes of franchise but who are not entitled to the full rights of domicile, such as Indians are entitled to. Comparatively few belong to the first class. As regards others the Report states:

"It is agreed that Indians, other than those possessing a domicile of origin, (a) should not claim the right to appointment to Ceylon Government service or under quasi-Government bodies, provided however, that Indians already serving under Government or quasi-Government bodies will be entitled to continue in such service without discrimination, and (b) should not participate in the benefits of the land development ordinance."

This is a big surrender, indeed. But that is not all. Though future legislation will not discriminate against permanently residing Indians,

"it is agreed that, as regards existing legislation, no amendment need be undertaken to modify any provisions which, in terms or in operation are discriminatory."

Even those who possess the right of domicile of origin are not exempted from the operation of existing descriminatory legislation. And there are many discriminating measures in existence. For instance, Indians cannot enter civil service. Over 75 per cent of the permanently settled Indians have been denied the adult franchise granted by the Donoughmore Constitution. In 1934 the term "Ceylonese" was so defined that Indians were debarred from occupying crown lands.

Need For Improvement

Limited as are the rights of domicile for Indians, the rules about acquiring them are very strict and liable to be abused. As Mr. H. M. Desai points out, domicile of choice "is difficult to secure under the agreement, and even when secured after a laborious and expensive process, it fails to confer full citizenship rights on such persons." Similarly, the test to secure certificates of permanent settlement has been made very difficult and those acquiring them may lose all rights, including the right of re-entry if they happen to absent themselves from Ceylon for more than twelve months. Mr. Desai poins out how Indians with a residence of less than three years on the date of the agreement will, if they choose to remain in Ceylon, remain only as "perpetual serfs, even though their stay in Ceylon may extend over their whole life." This is under the clause of the agreement which says that such persons can have the right to re-enter Ceylon "only if returning to the same means of livelihood or, if employed, to any employment under the same employer." Altogether, both the general principles of the agreement and the rules already framed are hardly just to Indians and will need to be considerably improved before they are accepted by the Government of India.

Moscow In Danger

The Germans are driving at Moscow from four directions. And if their advance is slowed up or even halted in certain sectors they break through others. The result is that the gravity of the situation goes on increasing hour by hour. This is by no means surprising considering that they are throwing everything they possess into the battle and we now learn from one report they are trying to re-establish air superiority over the Moscow front by employing two air fleets of 10,000 planes. So grave, indeed, is the situation that the Moscow radio itself has openly warned the Soviet people about it. The harsh truth is that Moscow connot be saved now except by some utterly incredible miracle.

The point, however, is that although the fall of Moscow will be a grievous blow it need not be a mortal one. And it will not. "The enemy" the Moscow announcer told his countrymen, "hopes to frighten the Soviet people—but the Soviet people are not of those who can be frightened and their determination and unbending will to fight to the end cannot be shaken". With this spirit animating the people of Russia among whom, as the Moscow radio had earlier assured the French, there are no Petains and Lavals, the German Fuhrer cannot defeat the country. Moscow may fall, but if the Russians succeed in saving the bulk of their army, Herr Hitler will not get even the winter respite for which he has staked so much.

Japan Faces Crisis

After consulting some of his colleagues and being received in audience by the Emperor, Prince Konoye the Japanese Premier is reported to have discussed "grave matters" with the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and the President of the Cabinet Planning. Later reports of convenient "representations" to the Government from semi-official and non-official bodies suggest that these "gave matters" relate to negotiations with the U.S.A. They have, we believe, now finally failed. Nor is this surprising. The Americans had offered to modify their freezing policy on condition that the Japanese withdrew from Indo-Chinese. The Japanese, with supreme hardihood countered by demanding that the U.S.A. should betray not only China, not only Britain and the Netherlands East Indies but itself too! Such were the conditions under which Japan proposed to accept relaxation of her own economic blockade!

The result was a foregone conclusion. And naturally enough, Prince Konoye was busy discussing with his colleagues, particularly the President of the Cabinet Planning Board ways and means of meeting an inevitable economic crisis. But these ways and means are few and utterly inadequate. Neither Indo-China nor any South American markets can make up the grievous loss suffered by Japan through Anglo-American-Dutch blockade. And this loss is vital, too. And since she has rejected peaceful negotiations she must resort to another method which, of course, is military. But her problem as usual is where to seek relief. The Manchukuo-Mongolian border agreement suggests that she will break out in the South-east. But we still believe that this is a mere Hitlerite feint. Japan is awaiting the fall of Moscow herself then to fall upon Russia and help herself to that country's immense Siberian resources. But Prince Konoye's cabinet, evidently, was not united on the question of the final plunge. It has, therefore, resigned.

RUSSIA CAN HOLD OUT

By DAVID TUTEEF

THE SOVIET CAN HOLD OUT AGAINST THE GREATEST MILITARY MACHINE IN HISTORY. IT CAN RESIST, THE RED ARMY IS SAID TO HAVE 375 SECRET PLANTS DISPERSED IN THE COUNTRY. THE URALS INCLUDE MANY OF THESE. A THOUSAND MILES AWAY THEY ARE LINKED WITH THE GROWING INDUSTRIAL REGIONS IN CENTRAL ASIA, WESTERN SIBERIA AND EUROPEAN RUSSIA, AND HAVE COMPLETE ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE.

A question in everybody's mind is, will the loss of the Ukraine prove an irreparable blow to the Red Army? So far Hitler has garnered nothing in the Ukraine which he could not have found in a cemetery. The iron mines of Krivoi Rog, the shipyards of Nikolaiev, and even the great Zaporozhe dam itself, yielded only torn iron and broken mortar.

But now he is reaching the outskirts of Russia's Birmingham. He is punching straight at the Ukraine's industrial heart, Kharkov.

★

Russia's economic strategy from the beginning of the first Five-Year Plan in 1928 envisaged this war. Earlier, Lenin had seen Germany in occupation of the Ukraine in 1918, and he forecast an eastward direction of Russian industry to meet this contingency.

So, while to-day guerilla fighters harass the German lines, "guerilla workers", not only those under fire at Leningrad and Odessa but millions of others ranged in a number of industrial defence rings, can continue production even though one or two of those rings should be pierced. The Ukraine is the first ring in Russia's industrial defence. But others stretch over a thousand miles between the Don and the Urals; after that there is Central Asia and Siberia.

To tear the Ukraine from the Soviet Union was Hitler's boast in "Mein Kampf." But a chapter is being at this moment written in huge industrial undertakings miles beyond his reach, a chapter whose lesson he has yet to learn. So far Hitler has destroyed a quarter of the Ukraine's industry. It may be within his capacities to take the whole. This loss cannot be minimised. It would represent nearly half of Russia's heavy industries but for one thing—the completion of the third Five-Year Plan by 1942 which will have considerably reduced the Ukraine's industrial importance.

★

The Soviet has more than one Ruhr. So, too, she has more than one great dam. We applauded their heroism when the Russians blew up the 560,000 k.w. Dnieper hydro-electric station. But it is heartening to know that another Colossus is nearing completion. On the Volga at Kuybythev a hydro centre will be made to produce 3,400,000 k. w. It will be many times greater than any electrical construction in the world, even in America. What is more, it is 700 miles from the seat of fighting. Russia's electrical resources are enormous. No fear need be entertained about them. Where water power is lacking peat is used, of which Russia possesses 72 per cent of the total world's reserves.

Agriculturally, the loss of the Ukraine would not be so serious as frequently imagined. Although the Ukrainian harvest in 1937 produced more wheat than the whole of Germany, Poland and Hungary, it represented only 22 per cent of the Soviet's wheat crop, and 78 per cent would remain in Russian hands even should Hitler compel the Russians to scorch all the fields of the Ukraine.

★

Without describing in detail the industrial undertakings which would still be unimpaired and in Russian hands even if the Red Army retired to the Don, it is important to mention that the Moscow district has the Stalin automobile works which not only build lorries for commercial purposes but for the army. The country's largest ball-bearing works are also situated there, besides important factories producing cutting and measuring instruments, electrical equipment and machine tools. There are adequate deposits of ground coal which make the Moscow area independent of Ukraine coal.

★

The Red Army is said to have 375 secret plants dispersed in the country. The Urals include many of these. A thousand miles away they are linked with the growing industrial regions in Central Asia, Western Siberia and European Russia, and have complete economic independence. The steel cities of Magnitogorsk, Nizhni Tagilsk, Sverdovsk and Chelyabinsk are familiar names. At Magnitogorsk iron-ore lies either on the surface or below, so no enormous outlay is necessary to increase production. Ore averages 60 per cent of iron. Small wonder that the Magnitogorsk and Stalin plants alone manufacture a greater total of pig-iron than the whole of Japan.

This year planned output increased by 25 per cent. Chelyabinsk used to produce 40,000 caterpillar tractors annually. It has turned to tank production and keeps its giant furnaces burning day and night to replace the Red armies' losses. The Russians claim that they have sufficient iron-ore reserves in the East to cover the needs of all their industries. By the organisation of giant combines like the Ural Kuzbass, first-class coking coal travels from Kuznetsk 1,400 miles to the Ural blast furnaces. Returning cars are loaded with Ural iron-ores to work the great Siberian iron foundries at Kuznetsk which now produce a tenth of the Soviet output of pig-iron and steel. The Urals and Kuznetsk cannot be starved of coal and iron. Kuzbass is sixfold larger than Conbass (the Donetz Basin). Add to it the Karaganda coalfield 700 miles south-east, and you have the largest area after the Ukranian Kuznetsk coalfield.

Non-ferrous combines, especially in lead, nickel, copper and zinc have developed nearly 100 per cent in the Urals and Kazakastan.

In Siberia, the Altai mountains, the Urals and the Far East lie great gold and platinum mines. These combines have created an industrial revolution in Siberia the magnitude of which may be imagined from the fact that they include all sorts of different industrial concentration. Metalurgical works will merge with machine-building works paper mills with woodwork factories, weaving mills with spinning mills.

Not all cotton is sent 2,000 miles to Moscow and Leningrad. There are local weaving mills near the cotton fields in Tashkent, Ashkabad and elsewhere. Great strides have been made in the last few years to develop new oil-fields outside the Caucasus. In Bashkiria and Kazakastan 5,500,000 tons of oil was produced in 1938. This exceeds Germany's total output of synthetic oil, and is more even than Iraq's annual yield. Between the Volga and the Emba are the Soviet's richest oilfields containing 32 per cent, compared with Baku's 25 per cent, of Russia's total known deposits.

Let us rejoice, then at the strength and resources of our out against the greatest military machine in history. It can resist.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Franco-German Relations

According to a Swiss report, political sources in Berlin definitely expect a change in German-French relations soon. This almost corroborates the suggestion made a few days ago in a British paper about the possibility of Franco-German collaboration for a drive in North Africa. A "definite change" in relations would, therefore, not be surprising in view of the fact that Admiral Darlan would like nothing better than a stab in the back of Britain even at the sacrifice of French dignity, honour and freedom. But what are the British going to do to forestall the German move in and through French North Africa? The one method that is both obvious and immediately practicable is to drive the Axis out of Libya and Tripoli. It will constitute a heavy, almost decisive blow for Italy and it will enable the British to establish contact with the French in Tunisia with good results.

"Indo-Ceylon Crisis"

This is the title of a very recently published book by K. Natesa Aiyar, member of the State Council of Ceylon and President of the Ceylon Indian Workers' Federation. In about two hundred gestatnered pages of folio size the book discusses the Indo-Ceylon problem in all its bearings and makes a number of useful constructive suggestions to safeguard the interests of Indians in the island. Not the least important part of the book is its collection of valuable facts and figures bearing on the case. It is a timely publication in view of the Indo-Ceylon Agreement, the many terms of which can be best examined in the light of Mr. Aiyar's book. The book is published by Ganesh Press, Hatton, Ceylon, and is priced Rs. 5. The price is rather high but those who need to study the Indo-Ceylon problem thoroughly cannot afford to grudge it. For a brief presentation of the problem the reader may turn to the March-April number of the "Journal of the Diwan Chand Political Information Bureau" on the Indo-Ceylon Deadlock. Written by Dr. M. S. Natarajan, this number brings out in only 24 pages the salient points of the problem.

Not Excessive

The Bombay Municipal Schools Committee's budget estimates for 1942-43 mark an increase of only Rs. 3.84,000 or about 9 per cent over the current year's estimated expenditure. This is not at all a large increase, considering the very recent extension of compulsory education to the whole city and the consequent increase in expenditure all round,—particularly for the training of additional teachers. There may be room for economy in some matters of details. But on the whole the estimated expenditure of nearly Rs. 47 lakhs cannot be said to be excessive for a city like Bombay.

No Room For Complacency

While the English press in South Africa seems to welcome the Broome Commission's findings, the "Rand Daily Mail" may have good reason to remark that "it is, perhaps, too much to hope that the report will have the effect of checking anti-Indian propaganda in nationalist circles." Already one of the nationalist papers has described the Commission as "a farce designed to protect the Government against growing unrest about the seriousness of the position." After the war the position may be regarded by the nationalists as still more serious. However, it is something that the recommendations of the Commission will make it difficult for the Government of India to surrender the rights of Indians.

Outrageous

It is reported that certain Satyagrahi prisoners, while being transferred to Hazaribagh, were taken with hand-cuffs on their wrists and ropes round their waists. If the facts are as stated, it is outrageous conduct on the part of the authorities concerned, Satyagrahis who court imprisonment are hardly likely to run away from the police. Even prisoners of war are treated in a more civilised manner. If the Bihar police have only bungled, it is up to the higher authorities to see that there is no repetition of the offence.

H. M. Desai On "Bad Features" Of Indo-Ceylon Agreement

BOMBAY, October 16.

Mr. H. M. Desai, of the Ceylon Indian Congress, who was one of the eleven members of this body that was constantly in touch with the Bajpai delegation and who recently sam Mahatma Gandhi in a statement said:—"I must say that in arriving at the "agreed conclusion", Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai's delegation, in its anxiety to bring about a compromise, yielded considerably more than the Ceylon Delegation. The stand taken up by Sir Girja Shankar at Delhi has been substantially modified; whereas, the Ceylon Delegation has practically secured all it wanted in last November at New Delhi. I am sure, a certain section of Ceylonese who, after the failure of the Delhi talks characterised Sir Girja Shankar as "an intractable spokesman of India who was determined to stick to his point as if it owed him money," will now revise its opinion of Sir Girja and give him a due meed of encomium.

WILL ANEY DO IT?

"I fear, the Indo-Ceylon Pact will fail to satisfy a large section of Indians in Ceylon. I wonder what the modifications demanded by the Standing Emigration Committee are, but I can hope with confidence that the new member of the Viceroy's Cabinet the Hon'ble Mr. Aney will secure a revision of the bad features of the agreement and the Ceylon Government in turn be go enough to agree, so as to ensure permenent amity and goodwill between the two friendly nations.

"Domicile of choice is difficult to secure under the agreement and even when secured after a labourious and expensive process, it fails to confer full citizenship rights on such persons.

VILLAGE FRANCHISE SHELVED

Indians with a residence of less than three years will, under the agreement, remain perpetual serfs, even though their stay in Ceylon may extend over their whole life. The question of securing "village-Franchise" for the Indian estate labourers—a question on which the Government of India for the first time took up cudgels with the Government of Ceylon in 1923, has been completely shelved.

These are some of the bad features of the agreement, and if such an agreement is implemented, the cumulative effect of the various restrictions and limitations imposed upon Indian Nationals in Ceylon will only result in slowly and steadily disenfrachising the Indians in the next two decades.

QUESTION OF DOMICILE

I wish the Bajpai-Senanayke Pact had at least conceded one principle so lucidly enunciated by Mahatma Gandhi in his masterly analysis of the Indo-Burma Pact viz., "one would have thought that the least that should have been done was to have automatically recognised as fully domiciled every Indian found in Burma on the date of agreement".

"The Ceylon Ministers on the delegation were however in concluding the Pact guided by genuine desire to establish harmony and good will with India, and from their point of view, they have secured good terms for Ceylon."—A. P.

A YEAR OF SATYAGRAHA

30,000 Congressmen Join Campaign

This day (Friday), last year, Satyagraha was launched by Sjt. Vinoba Bhave in the village of Paunar near Wardha.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has decided to celebrate the completion of one year of Satyagraha by organising a public meeting at Jinnah Hall this evening.

The present Satyagrah movement was launched in order to secure freedom of speech, which was considered by Gandhiji to be the basis of Swaraj.

BASIS OF SWARAJ

The issue was fully explained by Gandhiji in the course of a speech he made at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee held in Bombay on September 15 and 16. In the course of his concluding remarks, Gandhiji had said that the right of freedom of speech and civil liberty must be available to everyone." "That is the root and foundation stone of Swaraj. You must, therefore, hold fast to it. If there is no right of free speech and civil liberty then Swaraj is well nigh impossible", Gandhiji said:

He further stated:—"Everyone should strictly follow the orders of the General. We must base our fight on absolute non-violence. Violence should be eschewed from our actions."

On September 17, the Working Committee passed a resolution calling upon all the Congress organisations to stop all Civil Disobedience, individual or other pending definite instructions from Gandhiji.

Then followed prolonged correspondence and interviews between Mahatma Gandhi and the Viceroy, with regard to the Congress resolution on Satyagraha. All attempt to resolve the deadlock having failed the Working Committee met at Wardha on October 11 and listened to an account by Gandhiji of his talks with the Viceroy and the plan of campaign, in so far as he had been able to envisage it. The Working Committee approved of what had been done and repeated the instructions given to Congressmen and Congress Committees, for their fullest cooperation. The Working Committee sat and discussed the matters for three days.

First Satyagrahi

Ultimately Satyagraha was launched by Sjt. Vinoba Bhave on October 17. Four days later he was arrested and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

On October 31, 1940, Pandit Jawaharlal, who was to be the second Satyagrahi was arrested at Cheoki Railway station, while returning to Allahabad from a visit to Gandhiji. Subsequently he was tried and sentenced to four years' imprisonment by a magistrate at Gorakhpur.

Since then, the Satyagrah movement has followed a steady course and Mahatma Gandhi has expressed his satisfaction at the progress of the campaign. It is estimated that well over 30,000 persons have offered or are offering Satyagraha throughout India. In some parts they are arrested and in some others allowed to shout the prescribed slogans.

In Bombay City

As far as Bombay city is concerned, the Satyagraha movement can be divided into three phases. During the first phase which began on December 2, 17 persons including, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, were arrested on their giving notice of their intention to offer Satyagraha.

The second phase began on January 10, 1941 and lasted till April 5, 1941, when 92 Congressmen were arrested. The third phase commenced on April 7 and is still in progress. In response to the general call 51 Congressmen have so far courted arrest. The total number of arrests up-to-date is 160. Out of these, however, 89 have been so far released.

The one feature of the Bombay Satyagraha is that no Satyagrahi has been allowed to shout the prescribed slogans. On the day scheduled for offering Satyagraha, the police arrest them at their respective residence, without allowing them to carry out their intentions.

And, to-day, there is growing belief in responsible Congress circles that the whole position should be reviewed, in view, especially, of the changed international situation.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

Already many M.P.'s have received letters from their constituents with the slogans "Bring Back Lloyd George"; but the question which occupies their closest attention is: Will he consent to join the Government in a capacity other than Prime Minister?

The inclusion of Mr. Lloyd George in the Cabinet is reported to be considered more necessary at the present moment than at any other time, in view of the latest situation on the Russian front.

—A London Report.

* * *

"Mr. Satyamurti had a five-hour discussion with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at Nasik on the present political situation."—A.P.I.

Mr. Satyamurti is quickly getting into form.

* * *

Referring to the British promise to free every other country, Sir Francis Younghusband says: "We have blundered badly in India."

Is that word altogether adequate?

* * *

But don't let us criticise poor Sir Francis.

He is so naive in his old age as to believe that "it goes against the grain with the Englishman to keep a single human being within the Empire who is not proud to belong to it."

* * *

In fact, the good old man is more naive than even that.

In an outburst of childlike idealism, the septuagenarian Sir Francis insists that England should lose India to gain her soul because "the soul of England is worth many Indias."

Evidently it would be cruel to tell the L.S.D. truth to this mystic lover of the "Soul of England."

* * *

Or, can it, by the way, be that Sir Francis Younghusband, deliberately seeks, as the Junior Colleague suggests, to insinuate a sharp distinction between England and Britain.

The question is not quite frivolous. You see, Lord Linlithgow and Sir Archibald Wavell—let alone other numerous "Europeans in India" and Europeans of India in the city—are both Scotsmen.

* * *

In an interview at Calcutta, Mr. Duff Cooper gives the assurance that "I enjoyed my visit very much and I wish to come to India again."

Unfortunately he is a bit late. The term of the present Viceroy has already been extended by another year.

* * *

After a great deal of preparation, 3 to 4 thousand words of Lord Gort's Despatch have been inflicted upon us from London via Simla.

Needless to say we are overwhelmed—and indifferent.

* * *

According to the Domei Agency, "Grave matters" were discussed at Tokyo by the Japanese Prime Minister, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and the President of the Cabinet Planning Board.

Details are not given. But they may well turn out later to have been matters of the grave.

* * *

Tokyo reports that Russia and Japan have signed an agreement on the . Manchukuo-Mongolian border.

The by now time honoured preliminaries being over, Russia had better proceed to strengthen the border defences immediately.

* * *

The lady was talking to a doctor friend and was "fishing" for a little free advice. "Now", said she, "suppose I came along, as a patient, and said I felt run down—in need of fresh air—what would you do?"

"Well" said the locor, "I should tell you to get out!"

Soviet Evacuation Of Odessa?

RUMANIAN CLAIM OF HAVING BROKEN THROUGH DEFENCES

NAZI FORCES KNOCK AT MOSCOW'S OUTER DEFENCES: FALL OF KALUGA AND KALININ CLAIMED

LONDON, Oct. 16.

THE Russians have begun evacuation of Odessa by the sea, states the Swiss radio.

German pressure on Moscow is becoming more intense and the greatest battle in world's history appears to be reaching its climax.

The German High Command 'Communique' stated that fighting is going on at several points "on outer defence lines of the Soviet Capital, some hundred kilometres from it."

The Soviet 'Communique', however, made no further mention of the sector in which they previously admitted the Germans had broken through the defences.

JAPANESE EMBASSY LEAVES MOSCOW

The Soviet Government have advised the Japanese Embassy in Moscow to prepare to evacuate, according to a message reported to have been received by the Foreign Office in Tokio.

According to a report from Tokio the Staff of the Japanese Embassy in Moscow has left for an undisclosed destination.

Fresh Nazi Units Thrown In Battle

The Soviet midday 'communique' states:—"During the night of October 15th, our troops continued to fight the enemy along the whole front. Fighting is particularly intense in the western direction of the front. The Germans continued to throw fresh units into the battle."

Rumanian Claim

BERLIN:—"Our troops have broken through the defence lines of Odessa and the enemy is retreating along the whole front. Since 8-0 (G.N.J.L.), Jakavo, Dalnjk, and Tararea are in our hands. Odessa is in flames."

This is the Rumanian military report quoted by the Official German News Agency from a Bucharest despatch.

Kaluga And Kalinin Fall

A German 'communique' states: "Intense fighting is going on at several points on the outer defence line of the Soviet Capital, some hundred kilometres in front of Moscow. The important towns of Kaluga and Kalinin 160 kilometres south-west and north-west respectively of Moscow have been in our hands for days.

As already announced by a special 'communique,' the double battle of Briansk and Vyazma is approaching its conclusion. In the course of yesterday, forces encircled in a pocket north of Briansk have been smashed with heavy and bloody losses for the enemy. Mopping up of the remnants of the beaten army rounded in wooded territory south of Briansk is still in progress.

The bulk of the German forces which participated in this gigantic break through and the battle of the encirclement are now free for continuation of operations. So far, 560,000 prisoners have been brought in and 888 tanks and 4,133 guns have been reported as either captured or destroyed."

EARLIER CABLES

Fresh Red Forces Bar Road To Moscow

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Moscow Radio has announced that enemy, taking advantage of numerical superiority, had advanced four miles on the central sector and is nearing the approaches to Moscow.

Hitler's Panzer units continue to thrust at the outer defences of Moscow from the north, south and west.

At several points they have made fresh inroads into the Soviet lines, but the pace of their advance has considerably slackened.

Opposition in the main centres of fighting, according to latest reports from Moscow, are:

KALININ (100 miles North-west of Moscow): Bitter fighting is raging on approaches to Kalinin. Battering their way forward with masses of tanks and armoured cars, the Germans have forced their way into the Soviet defences at some points, but the Red Army troops are standing firm.

VYAZMA FRONT (West of Moscow): The Germans are attempting to penetrate Soviet fortified positions barring the main road to Moscow. The town of Mojaisk, 65 miles from Moscow, is still apparently in Russian hands. Fresh Red Army reinforcements are now of Moscow): The Germans are in action.

BRIANSK FRONT (South-west still advancing but at a much reduced pace.

OREL (200 miles South of Moscow): There is little news of a German drive north from Orel towards Tula. Soviet bombers have dealt smashing blows at the German forces.

IN BERLIN, MOSCOW'S OUTER DEFENCES ARE UNOFFICIALLY STATED TO BE UNDER GERMAN ARTILLERY FIRE, BUT IT IS ADMITTED THAT THESE ARE AT A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE FROM THE CITY.

In the Leningrad area the Russians maintain the initiative. Troops under General Bondarev have forced a river crossing and after driving the Germans from several fortified positions, are reported to be advancing on a wide front.

There is little change in Marshal Budenny's position in the Ukraine.

"During the night of October 14 and 15 the position in the western direction of the front has deteriorated", states the Soviet midnight 'communique.'

"German Fascist armies hurled a large quantity of tanks and motorised infantry against our units and on one sector broke through our defences. Our forces opposed the enemy heroically, inflicting heavy losses, but were compelled to retreat in this sector.

During October 13, 36 German planes were destroyed for the loss of 11 Soviet planes.

Yesterday nine German planes were brought down on the outskirts of Moscow according to incomplete figures."

AFTER BABY CAME••

Mother put on Weight!

"Before having my baby," writes a young mother, "I weighed 10 stone. Afterwards—to my great dismay—I weighed 12 stone 7 pounds, and gradually increased to 13 stone 1 pound. Then I read of Kruschen Salts (six weeks ago) and decided to try them.

"To my great joy, when I weighed last Wednesday, it went 12 stone 1½ pounds. "I feel I have a lot of pleasure and happiness in store."—(Mrs.) L. B.

There are six vital mineral salts in Kruschen. These salts combat the cause of fat by assisting the internal organs to perform their functions properly — to throw off each day those waste products and poisons, which, if allowed to accumulate, will be converted by the body's chemistry into fatty tissue.

Kruschen does not confine its action to a single part of the system. Its tonic effects extend to every organ, gland and vein.

Tasteless in Tea

You too can have **THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING**

CALCUTTA COBBLERS ON STRIKE

Demand Increment In Wages

CALCUTTA, October 16.

Demanding an increase in their wages cobblers employed under the Chinese shoe merchants of the city are on strike for the past few days.

It will be recalled that last year too, the cobblers organised a strike and received an increment in their wages but not exactly what they demanded. This year, they want their demand to be fulfilled by their employers in view of the fact that prices of the daily necessaries of life have still further gone up.

The Honorary Secretary of the local Harijan Utthan Samity saw the police authorities this morning in connection with the strike and will also be meeting the Labour Commissioner with a view to placing the demand of the workers before him.—A. P.

MAHOTA MILL WORKERS RESUME

Sequel To Ruiker's Successful Intervention

AKOLA, October 16.

The workers of the Mahota Mill, who had been on strike for the last 50 days resumed work this morning following intervention by Mr. R. S. Ruiker and the Deputy Commissioner, Akola.

The mill management, it is understood, have agreed to abide by the recommendation of the Jayratnam Committee and there will be no victimisation.—A. P.

RAJAJI'S APPEAL

(Continued from page 1)

the All-India Varnashrama Dharma Swarajyasangh, (orthodox Hindu organisation) Madura attacking the Congress Ministry's Temple Entry reform, Mr. Rajagopalachariar said that he took the very complaint as a great compliment. If the Congress Ministry did in two years what the Moghuls and the British Government could not and did not do in their reigns for centuries, the Congress Ministry's achievement was something of which he could be proud. Certain reforms could be done only by a National Government by the people. Similarly he remarked that the resolution of the Hindi Sammelan attacking the Congress Government of Madras or having adopted Urdu in their text books instead of Hindusthani was another compliment to the Congress Ministry for their efforts towards the spread of the Lingua Franca of India.

Concluding he exhorted them to be loyal supporters of the Congress and carry on the constructive programme of the Congress.

He left for Madras by the Trivandrum Express.—A. P.

KAMALADEVI MEETS 'C. R.'

(From A Correspondent).

MADRAS, (By Mail).

Before her departure for Mangalore after a brief stay here, Mrs. Kamaladevi had a long talk with Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar. When asked as to the nature of the talks, Mrs. Kamaladevi would only say: "I really enjoyed the talk".

T. PRAKASAM TO SEE GANDHIJI

MADRAS, Oct. 16.

Mr. T. Prakasam, a former Congress Minister left Madras last night for Bezwada "en route" to Wardha to see Mahatma Gandhi. He is expected to reach Wardha to-morrow.—A. P.

Congress To Contest Aney's Seat

WARDHA, October 16.

It is understood that the Hon. Mr. Brijlal Biyani, President of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee, has called for Congress nominations to contest the by-election for the Central Assembly from Berar in the seat vacated by the Hon. Mr. M. S. Aney.

The by-election will take place on November 18.

It is learnt that Mr. Biyani has invited prominent Congress leaders to visit the district in connection with the election. The seat is also likely to be contested on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha. The Congress will contest election on the issue of the war and Mr. Biyani will be seeing Mahatma Gandhi in this connection.

ASAF ALI FOR BOMBAY

Mr. Asaf Ali and Dr. Rajendra Prasad had prolonged talks with Mahatma Gandhi today. Mr. Asaf Ali is leaving for Bombay tonight.—A. P.

CONGRESSMEN TO QUIT MUNICIPALITY

DHARWAR, Oct. 16.

Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, President of the Karnatak P. C. C. has issued instruction to Congress Party members of the Dharwar Municipality to resign from the Municipality.

This action follows the tabling of a "no-confidence" motion in the president by fourteen councillors.

Mr. Karmarkar observes that it has been impossible for the party to function in view of the dissentions among the members. The members have been forbidden from contesting the by-election.—A. P.

HOW U. S. BOMBERS REACH BRITAIN

LONDON, Oct. 16.

That American bombers are now being ferried to Britain and the Middle East via Florida, the West Indies, British Guiana, Brazil and across the South Atlantic to centres on the West African coast was disclosed by Maj-Gen. George H. Brett, Chief of the United States Army Corps, who is now in London after a four weeks trip to the Middle East. From these West African centres the bombers are flown via Gibraltar to Britain or across Africa to Cairo.

"I visited British, Australian and South African squadrons and all the men were very pleased with our aircraft. Air equipment in the Middle East is rapidly being Americanised and I think it is the ultimate British aim to have most of the aircraft there of American manufacture."

Dealing with American supplies to Russia he said that aircraft could be shipped to the Persian Gulf and after being assembled at Basrah could be flown into Russia.—Reuter.

R. A. F. RAIDS OVER HOLLAND & FRANCE

LONDON, October 16.

It is learned that Fighter Command aircraft have been on patrol on Thursday over Holland, Northern France and the Channel. Flank ships, petrol store and oil tank waggons were attacked. One enemy aircraft was destroyed.

One British fighter is missing.—Reuter.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT'S RAIDS ON BRITAIN

LONDON, Oct. 16.

"During the night of October 15 there was slight enemy activity over the east coast of England and bombs were dropped at few points in eastern England" states an Air Ministry Communique issued this morning. Some damage was caused, but no casualties have been reported.

TARGETS IN W. GERMANY ATTACKED

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Last night the R. A. F. attacked targets in Western Germany.—Reuter.

Defence Services Exhibition Train

NEW DELHI, Oct. 16.

The defence services exhibition train, which leaves Lahore on October 17, will visit twenty stations in the first lap of its journey through India. This will be through the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Sind. It will arrive at Karachi on November 13. Performances will be given at each of these stations.

The normal performances will begin at 12 noon and finish at 4 p.m. There will then be an interval during which records will be played and news broadcast. The cinema performances will start after dark and cease between 9 and 9-30 p.m.—A. P.

Lisbon Official Party In London

LONDON, Oct. 16.

At the invitation of the British Government a group of Portuguese officers have arrived in London to study the artillery organisation of the British army.—Reuter.

U. S. Mission To Moscow Returns

LONDON, October 16.

Mr. Averell Harriman and other members of the United States Mission to Moscow left London for the United States by air today.—Reuter.

Satyagrahi Prisoner On Hunger-Strike

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 15.

Mr V M Paranjape, a 'C' class Satyagrahi prisoner from Ratnagiri, who is undergoing punishment in Visapur jail, has gone on hunger-strike since 1st October and it is understood that his condition has taken a serious turn.

Mr. Paranjape had demanded facilities to receive newspapers for all the prisoners, and as his demand was turned down he resorted to such a course.

K. Santanam Released

TRICHINOPOLY, Oct. 16.

Mr. K. Santanam, M.L.A., (Central), was released to-day from the Trichinopoly Central Jail on the expiry of his term of imprisonment in connection with Satyagraha.—A. P.

Viramgam Congress Secretary Jailed

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 16.

Mr. Venilal Buch, Secretary of the Viramgam Taluka Congress Committee, who was arrested for offering Satyagraha for the second time at Viramgam was tried to-day and sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment.—A. P.

JAYAKAR'S SUCCESSOR Sir C. Madhavan Nair For Privy Council

NEW DELHI, Oct. 16.

A "communique" announces the appointment of Sir C. Madhavan Nair, formerly Judge of the High Court of Madras, as a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in succession to Rt. Hon. Mr. M. R. Jayakar resigned.—United Press.

It is reliably understood that the autumn session of the Bengal Assembly will commence on November 25.

FAR EAST 'FLARE UP' SIGNALS

(Continued from Page 1.)

improved considerably in recent months and the probability of an immediate attack has receded, stated Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander-in-Chief of the British land forces in the Far East, according to a Melbourne message to the British press.

Sir Robert added that war equipment was now rolling eastwards.

Extension of the Japanese airline to Timor was significant, but it was not serious, provided the British kept an eye on the situation.

"So long as we do nothing about the situation, Japan might be tempted to nibble again, but so long as we let them see that we are awake the situation will not develop", he added.

He said that Australia was now supplying the bulk of the equipment for the East. The first instinct when something was wanted was to ask Australia.

A Melbourne message says:—

Eastern Defence Chain

The maintenance and strengthening of the unbroken defensive chain from India through North Australia to New Zealand was the subject of a conference between Sir Robert Brooke-Popham and the War Cabinet which non-Labour members of the War Council attended.

New Zealand Government representatives are taking part in the talks next week, Sir Robert then visiting New Zealand for Staff talks. He is visiting India before the end of the year after his return to Singapore. One of the purposes of Sir Robert's visit is the supply of Australian built Beaufort Bombers for air defence centred at Singapore.—Reuter.

Tokio Navy Impatient

The resignation of the Japanese Cabinet indicates the gravity of the struggle which has been proceeding for some time past between the Chauvinist elements and those who favour peace, writes Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent.

The official explanation of the crisis that it was due to "lack of agreement over the methods of pursuing national policy" implies that the questions at stake were extremely serious and it would probably not be going too far to state that the chief issue involved nothing short of peace or war.

Until the personalities of the new Cabinet are known it will not be possible to estimate the chance of a rupture but there has been a growing volume of bellicose utterances in certain sections of the Javanese Press that betray evidence of concentrated German propaganda.

Germany obviously is trying to induce Japan to follow the example of Italy when things looked desperate in France. There is wide difference between conditions in Soviet Russia where the German aggression is being matched by Russian courage and stubbornness and those in France on the eve of the collapse of the Reynaud Government. Also the Russian Army in the Far East is intact and the Japanese have been severely tried by four years of war in all their resources, economic, financial and military. True the Japanese navy is intact and has had little part in the fighting.

NAVY'S IMPATIENT

It is suggested that young naval officers anxious for glory are among the most zealous chauvinists. They are reported to be burning with a desire to have a fling at both the British and American navies in the belief that they will never again be in so advantageous a situation but the indecision of Cabinet shows that a large body of moderate opinion still shrinks from the consequences of precipitate action. They are still very unconvinced that the German successes are all that Goebells paints them to be and there is traditional respect for the British navy that nothing which has happened in the war has dissipated.—Reuter.

Tokio Warns America

LONDON:—Japan is resuming her aggressive tone towards the United States. A Japanese spokesman in Tokio to-day warned the United States Government that the Japanese Navy is ready for action. In the event of America introducing the convoy system in the waters of Iceland and British Isles, relations between Japan and the United States would be affected, he said.

This is apparently being done on Nazi instigation in the hope of winning over American public opinion, while the Congress is to discuss the Bill to permit arming of U. S. merchantmen.

"Immobilise Japan"

WASHINGTON:—"The United States should immobilise Japan and destroy the Japanese, Italian and French navies," declared Senator Pepper, leading member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in an interview with the Press. He said that this was necessary as a preparation for the conflict with Hitler which was "just as certain as that the United States and Britain are going to continue to exist."

This is the second Senator within a few days to come out strongly in favour of an attack upon Japan. Senator Pepper is of the opinion that "immobilisation" of Japan should be insured before the Atlantic situation becomes more acute. "The time is long past when we should have taken the initiative and driven Hitler off the seas," He said.—Reuter.

Export Expansion Leads To Rise In Prices

COMMERCE MEMBER ON POSSIBILITY OF STANDARD CLOTH FOR POOR

NEW DELHI, October 16.

The possibility of putting on the market one or two varieties of "standard cloth" to be sold at controlled prices to the poorer classes was mentioned by Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member, opening the Third Price Control Conference this morning.

The suggestion, he said, had been made as a way out of the almost impossibly complicated task of regulating and controlling prices of about 500 different varieties of cloth produced by the Indian mills.

AFTER JAPANESE FREEZING ORDER

The problem of controlling prices of manufactured goods as well as primary products, he indicated, had assumed importance now because in June, July and the following months, particularly after the freezing order with reference to Japan, prices had shown a tendency to rise steeply. He strongly refuted the suggestions that the Central Government were trying to prevent a rise in the price of agricultural commodities, because they wanted to avoid having to pay dearness allowance to their employees and because they wanted to export these products cheaply to the dominions and the Middle East.

Touching on the reasons for the increase, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar pointed out that the expanding export market open to this country, particularly after the freezing order with reference to Japan, had certainly been a factor. In the case of manufactured articles, prices had advanced because exports had to be made to countries in the Middle East.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

It had been said that the main anxiety of Central and Provincial Governments was to see that dearness allowance was not given to their employees and these Governments were therefore trying to stop very legitimate rise in prices of agricultural commodities. In emphatically controverting this suggestion, he asked, after all, how many people could be comforted by a dearness allowance given by the Governments? the number was certainly not very large; and there were millions of others such as those in private employment and agriculturists, who felt the burden of the rise and for whom there could be no question of a dearness allowance.

Another suggestion was that attempts were being made by the Central Government to keep down prices because they wanted to export cheaply to the Dominions or Middle East markets. There was not an atom of truth in this suggestion.

Passing on to deal with cotton textiles, he explained that in their case also, prices in June and July and since the freezing order with reference to Japan was issued, had gone up considerably.

But the problem of control or regulation of manufactured goods like textiles was very different from the problem in relation to primary products. To attempt to regulate the price of even one of the 500 varieties of cloth produced in India by various mills was a task which we felt was beyond the realm of possibility. That did not mean that something could not be done in order to ensure that the poorest among us could get clothing at reasonable prices.

"STANDARD CLOTH"

One remedy considered during the last war was the production of a "standard cloth" made out of yarn below 20's and to be sold at a fixed price. Could that remedy be applied at the present moment? or had we advanced so far in "civilisation" that standard cloth would be anathema to the poorer classes? In any case, the suggestion had been made that standard cloth or a few varieties of standard cloth might be put on the market. If the suggestion was approved by the conference, questions such as provincial and State Governments buying the cloth at fixed prices and disposing of them to the poorer classes would have to be considered at the Conference.

PRICES OF YARN

The control of prices of yarn, said the Commmerce Member, was an equally complicated question. In order to assist the Conference in discussing the questions relating to textile goods, he had asked presidents of a number of Millowners' Associations to attend the Conference as a special case tomorrow and put forward their proposals for a solution of the problem. After the Conference had got out of them all the information needed, they would withdraw and the Conference would proceed to discuss what remedies might be adopted.

Today, the first day of the Conference, they would confine themselves to the other items.—A. P.

SCINDIA SHIP BUILDING SCHEME

Br. Govt. Give Their General Support

BOMBAY, Oct. 16.

The United Press understands that His Majesty's Government have given their general support to the ship-building scheme of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company at Vizagapatam.

The exact terms and conditions on which such support has been given are not yet known but it is hoped that they will not be of such a nature as might delay the further progress of the Yard and the construction of Indian ships therein.—United Press.

Party To Hydari

Mr. A. S. Bokhari, Controller of Broadcasting, arrived in Bombay on Thursday morning. He is giving a party to Sir Akbar Hydari, the Information Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Saturday.

Laying Minefields In Australian Waters

BRISBANE, Oct. 16.

The Australian Navy announces mining of all openings in the great barrier reef off the coast of Queensland between Arlington reef south of Cairns and Anchor Bay near the New Guinea coast.

Two minefields have also been laid west of Thursday Island which lies at the entrance to Torres Straits between Australia and New Guinea.—Reuter.

Republicans Plump For It

WASHINGTON, October 16.

Arming of merchantmen is likely to receive a surprisingly large number of votes from Republican members of the House.

According to well-informed Republican circles, the measures will be passed tomorrow. Apparently, Republican members during the summer vacations found their constituencies overwhelmingly in favour of "All aid for Britain."—Reuter.

U. P. M. L. A. Released

LUCKNOW, October 16.

Mr. Mahabir Tyagi, M.L.A., from Dehra Dun was released yesterday from the Central Jail on completion of his full term of imprisonment.—A. P. I.

FOR DUTCH LOAN PAY YOU MUST

If Not Voluntarily Be Prepared To Face Forced Levy

LONDON, October 16.

The German controlled Dutch radio announces that if the New Dutch State Loan is not fully subscribed an allotted forced loan will be levied. Those who participate voluntary in the loan with an amount regarded as in accordance with their means safeguard themselves against assessment for the forced loan. The sum of assessment in the case of the forced loan would be twice as high as the sum considered fair for the voluntary loan."—Reuter.

In order to intensify the war efforts of the Indian Christians a provincial conference of Indian Christians will be held at Okara on November 1 under the presidentship of Dewan Bahadur S. P. Singha, M.L.A.

V

FOR DIVALI!

'Blitzkrieg' and other methods of modern warfare were known in ancient India!

Read the next Sunday Edition of

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNDAY, OCT 19.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

I spent the greater part of the afternoon yesterday replying personally to an Englishwoman, well-known in Bombay, who has addressed a long letter to me—friendly but annoyed—about several remarks I have made in the Half Column recently. In fairness to the lady concerned, whom I know, but who apparently does not know me, I have thought it better to tell her something of the background story of the incidents referred to. Though she has written in her name and given me permission to reproduce her letter, I think she should in view of her position and her standing be acquainted with certain facts in a private letter rather than that she should hear of them for the first time in an answer in this column. If she still wants that letter published, this Half Column is willing to give her space. I hope it won't be necessary.

* * *

Here, however, is another letter which is, strange as it may seem, from an Englishman. The letter will speak for itself and gives an idea of the cultured young man who has written to me and to whom I am grateful for the compliment he pays this little Half Column.

He says:
"Dear Dim,

The Half-Column is becoming a sort of Breakfast-time Forum. May I, therefore, use it as a place to propose a resolution? The subject is topical and important. Bombay recently had a visit from Verrier Elwin whom the city has adopted as its pet anthropologist. Mr. Elwin gave us, as he always does, a great deal of up-to-the-minute information about India's primitive tribes people and the many-sided problems connected with their administration. In particular he advanced reasons why it seems to be in the best interests of such aboriginals as are still living in a wild state, to leave them to their natural tribal existence and not to introduce a policy of enforced "uplift". It would be interesting to know what the many people who listened to Mr Elwin feel regarding this point. May a Guest Columnist ask his host to invite the views of Half-Column readers and to report the voting to us?

* * *

For various reasons there are forces at work to discredit any argument, no matter how scientific and sensible, that favours a leave-the-aboriginal-alone policy. In the face of disinterested and unimpeachable evidence from men like Elwin S C Roy, Mills, Archer, Grigson, and the now retired Hutton, who are serious anthropologists and ethnographers, pointing to the disastrous results of trying to "civilize" primitive tribal people by handing out to them khaki shorts and a Primary Education, there is quite a body of sentimental thought which joins hands with the Christian missionary movements in wanting to "uplift" the aboriginal and destroy his tribal life with all possible speed. This opposition appears to be less interested in the happiness of the tribesmen who the evidence shows is a remarkably gay and happy person as he is, than in gratifying a personal itch to meddle in other peoples' lives. Members of the Let's-Meddle School are well-intentioned but dangerous.

Many of us have heard both sides of this controversy, and I think it is time to propose a resolution which the Breakfast time Forum may choose either to reject or adopt. This is my Resolution:

Whereas we, the readers of the Half-Column, have sifted the arguments for and against preserving for the aboriginal tribes people of India a freedom from enforced interference which Indians as a whole would like to enjoy themselves in a less imperialistic world, we HEREBY RESOLVE that it is our duty to encourage those who are giving their lives to the service of a scientific sociology regarding the aboriginals, and our parallel duty to counteract the teachings of fanatics who in their narrowness seek to deprive the tribesman of a richly alive culture and a freedom from "civilization" which we ourselves may well envy.

May I suggest that before anyone goes 'pro or con' on this resolution, he or he should first buy a copy of the new Verrier Elwin publication entitled "Loss of Nerve" just off the press.

THE NIGHT OF
The Sixth Of November
This promises to be the party of the season. Booking is heavy and the number of tickets is limited.
TAJ
★

"Blood And Sand" Comes To Regal

Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell And Rita Hayworth At Their Best In 20th Century Fox Technicolour

By T. V. P.

Rita Hayworth and Tyrone Power in "Blood and Sand" at Regal.

Adventurous and romantic characterizations go very well with Tyrone Power; they have made him an idol of filmgoers. Personally speaking to my mind easily come four of his roles. He arrested my attention as the reformer-physician of "The Rains Came" Later came his carefree and daredevil role in "Old Chicago." The last time I saw him was in "Mark of Zorro" and now he comes again in "Blood and Sand" in all his glory. Linda Darnell who was costarred with him in "Mark of Zorro" appears again as a co-star and a screen sweetheart in "Blood and Sand" which comes to Regal from to-day.

"Blood and Sand" is a famous novel by Vicento Blasco Ibanez, which depicts Spanish national atmosphere. Among the European peoples, the Spanish have the reputation being the most passionate, the most emotional, the most excitable and the most romantic. This belief persists all over the world and is said to be axiomatically accepted among literary circles. The novel "Blood and Sand" and more so, the film, made on the basis of that, novel by 20th Century Fox only fortify that belief. In order to lend the proper Spanish background to the film-story, the 20th Century Fox decided upon Mexico as the city where the breath-taking bull-fight scenes of the film were shot.

Tyrone Power, cast as a Matador named Juan Bullardo, is married to Linda Darnell (Carmen Espinosa), who was his sweetheart from childhood. With success in life his head turns and he is attracted by lure of Rita Hayworth (Dona Sol), who is a fiery temptress interested in having affairs with men at the top. Tyrone Power is torn between the love of his beautiful and loyal wife played by Linda Darnell and this glamorous other woman, Rita Hayworth. The contrast between devoted Linda and callous Rita has been very skilfully and impressively drawn. This sentiment when given full play will attract audiences, whatever the locale, background and atmosphere of the story may be. On the background of a mighty and successful Spanish Matador's life, it has become fascinating indeed.

Thousands of extras and hundreds of actors were employed to bring this sensational novel to the screen in all its vividness. It is a great love story, besides being an informative aspect of Spanish life.

Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell and Rita Hayworth are like real man and women in flesh and blood in the roles assigned to them and the outstanding supporting cast has done equally distinguished work. They were Nagimora, Anthony Quinn, J. Carrol Naish, John Carradine, Lynn Bari, Laird Cregar and Vinecute Gomez.

Darryl F. Zanuk produced the picture. Rouben Mamaulian has directed it with unusual ability and an anxiety for accuracy of details that is unprecedented. The famous director has worked his love scenes with great care. On the subject of love, his advice to all directors would seem to be: "Lovers do not talk much. Their eyes tell the ageless, yet ever fascinating story."

Ruth Terry and Arthur Lake in 'Blondie Goes Latin' at Excelsior.

"BLONDIE GOES LATIN" AT EXCELSIOR

In a merry medley of mirth and melody, the Bumsteads return to Excelsior on Friday to prove themselves inimitable swinging-singing-dancing stars as well as the nation's favourite family of funsters! Hailed as one of the most enjoyable comedies with music ever filmed, Columbia's "Blondie Goes Latin" is a sensational piece of screen entertainment.

Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake and Larry Simms are featured, with Tito Guizar and Ruth Terry heading the stellar supporting cast. Famous on Broadway as a musical comedy star, Miss Singleton's screen fame has hitherto been derived from the effectiveness with which she portrayed Chic Young's newspaper comic strip character "Blondie".

Action of "Blondie Goes Latin" takes place aboard a South American-bound liner, with Blondie and Baby Dumpling helping Mr. Dithers, Dagwood's boss, to "escape from it all". Dagwood is supposed to be back at the office, minding his own business, but he blunderingly manages to get aboard the vessel as a stow-away. Posing as a member of the ship's band he attempts to evade Blondie and Mr. Dithers. The complications ensue when he becomes involved with the girl singer in the band.

'MOBILE CANTEEN' IN TOWN

F. A. B. Releases Fine Topical

Food is a fundamental human requisite in peace and war alike. In peace, it is usually not a matter of serious consideration. In war, its procuration and distribution is a romance.

Such is the romantic narrative in "Mobile Canteen", a British Ministry of Information topical which the Film Advisory Board releases to-day at the Empire, Regal, Capitol and Palace theatres. It is the story of refreshments supplied, usually in dramatic circumstances, to the thousands of A. R. P men toiling hard in the streets and lanes of London on "any blitz night."

"Mobile Canteen" is the simple story, lucidly told, of an American motor van with women volunteers braving the London blitz to carry coffee and sandwiches to the men employed in fire-fighting and rescue work. So great is the demand on their services, that the women volunteers can hardly have time to take a cup of coffee themselves. All night long they work, amidst flames of fire, eddies of smoke and flying splinters, and when, at dawn, sheer exhaustion compels them to think of a little rest, up comes an S. O. S. from a locality at the other end of the city.

War has its heroes—at the steering wheel of a civilian van no less than in the cockpit of a bombing plane.

SUNDAY SHOW AT REGAL
There will be an extra show of "Blood and Sand" on Sunday morning at 10-30 at the usual evening prices at Regal.

SUNDAY SHOW AT CAPITOL
"San Francisco" starring Jeanette Macdonald, Clark Gable and Spencer Tracy will be screened at Capitol on Sunday at 10-30 a.m.

SUNDAY SHOW AT METRO
On Sunday at 10 a.m. Nelson Eddy and Ilona Massey will be featured in the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's musical spectacle "Balalaika."

"Andy Hardy's Private Secretary" At Palace

If you want to go back and enjoy once again the thrill of youth, don't miss "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary" latest of the Hardy family series which is shown at Palace this week. This M.-G.-M. picture co-starring Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone deals with the problems of Andy as a high school senior. Never has Mickey given a more sincere or understanding interpretation of young Andy. A high point in his performance is the speech, given before his classmates, when he discovers that he alone out of the entire class has failed to pass the final examination.

A surprise element in this film comes in the form of two youngsters, newcomers to the screen. The first is Kathryn Grayson, 17-year-old coloratura soprano, who makes her screen debut as Andy's Secretary. Miss Grayson is the possessor of a great singing voice and displays good acting abilities. The other is Todd Karns, son of the popular comedian Roscoe Karns. He is one of the outstanding juvenile lead finds of the year. Others in the cast include Fay Holden and Ann Rutherford.

Wendy Hiller in 'Major Barbara' at New Empire.

"MAJOR BARBARA" AT NEW EMPIRE

Wendy Hiller is the young beauty who made a big hit on the stage in "Love On The Dole". Wendy Hiller is also the gorgeous movie star, who caused superlatives to fly when she film-bowed in "Pygmalion." Currently she is playing the title role in Gabriel Pascal's second George Bernard Shaw production, the film version of "Major Barbara," the brilliant comedy which is being shown at New Empire from to-day (Friday) through United Artists release. No wonder she is being referred to as the Bernard Shaw girl.

She got her first start in the theatre in an unspectacular way. She joined the Manchester Repertory Company and earned seven dollars and a half a week for the privilege of being allowed to act, make offstage noises, light the set, jerk the curtain up and do a stint as assistant stage manager. When however she learned that producers were re-writing butler roles to suit her sex she protested. Wendy didn't change one iota of her personality or viewpoint even when she was rated a top glamour girl after her success in "Pygmalion." She adores ballet music and goes lowbrow on Hill-Billy songs. When she goes to the theatre with her husband, they pick plays by Priestley, Odets, Sherriff and Emlyn Williams. You'll find her at every Garbo film—Garbo, she says, is the greatest of them all. She likes to play gold as a game not as a grim contest. Her favourite breakfast consists of porridge and plenty of good coffee.

"THE BRIDE CAME C. O. D." AT METRO

James Cagney and Bette Davis and the exciting star combination heading the cast of "The Bride Came C.O.D.", the film which came to Metro on Friday, the Cagney-Davis picture is hailed as one of the best of the year's light comedy entertainment.

Stuart Erwin, Eugene Pallette, Jack Carson, George Tobias, and Harry Davenport head the supporting cast of able comedy players who help Cagney and Miss Davis to make "The Bride Came C.O.D." race along merrily without a let-up in the hilarity from start to finish.

William Keighley, ace comedy director, has guided with a light but firm touch the script by those masters of the scintillating syllables, Julius J. and Philip G. Epstein, from a story by Kenneth Earl and M. M. Musselman.

AFGHAN KING'S BIRTHDAY

Personal Greetings From Foreign Rulers

PESHAWAR, Oct. 15.

Afghanistan yesterday celebrated the Twenty-eighth birthday of His Majesty King Zahirshah. There was great rejoicing throughout the country. Scenes of gaiety were witnessed in Kabul where the Cabinet Ministers, Members of Foreign Diplomatic Corps, Civil, Army and Air Force Officers, and leading notables paid visits to the Palace of Dilkusha to congratulate the King on the happy occasion. Numerous telegrams of personal greetings have been received by the Afghan King from monarchs, rulers and heads of foreign countries. A public holiday was observed.

To-day, Afghanistan is celebrating the twelfth anniversary of the deliverance day. To commemorate the deliverance of the country from the clutches of the Brigand Chief of Bachaisaqao. All offices of Afghanistan were closed.

The editorials of "Islah" and "Anis" eulogise the reign of the present king and his efforts to improve the condition of his subjects.—A. P.

Huq-League Differences Widen

Paper Started To Counter-Act Activities Of Pro-League Press

CALCUTTA (By Mail).

The circumstances necessitating the founding of "Navajug" a Bengali daily, were narrated by the Bengal Premier, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, to a gathering of Hindus and Muslims at 123, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, on Sunday night when the offices of the paper were opened.

"Navajug", it was announced, while being run as an impartial newspaper, would strive to protect the interests of the Muslims belonging to the province of Bengal.

In the course of his address Mr. Fazlul Huq referred to his recent correspondence with the Secretary of the All-India Muslim League and said that, following this, a vote of censure was passed against him at an emergency meeting of the Bengal branch of the organisation and that three of his colleagues participated in its proceedings.

He added that the meeting was convened without his knowledge, although he was the President of this body. These were facts which could not be ignored and, since Muslim-owned newspapers in Bengal were not doing what was expected of them, those who were his followers had to have one which would serve as their mouthpiece. He invited public support to "Navajug."

Kazi Nazrul Islam, a well-known Bengali poet, who would be one of the editors, also addressed the gathering and said that the paper would be free from all communal bias and would fear God and no one else.

Among those present were: Mr. J. C. Gupta, Mr. Dhirendra Nath Mookerjee, Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, Mr. Satyendra Nath Majumdar, Mr. Prafulla Kumar Sarkar, Mr. Hem Chandra Nag, Capt. N. N. Dutt, Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, Mr. W. Zaman and Mr. B. C. Mandal.

INDIA'S WAR EFFORT IS MAGNIFICENT

British And American Journalists' Impressions

CALCUTTA, Oct 15.

"India's war effort is magnificent both in quality and quantity", observed Mr. David Woodward, correspondent of "News Chronicle", London, who along with a party of American and Canadian journalists, is now in Calcutta.

The party, consisting of six representatives, has come to India from the Middle East to witness India's war effort, particularly from the industrial point of view. During their two weeks' stay in this country, the journalists have seen defence exercises, defence preparations and training schools of the forces and have been at different places from the North-West Frontier Province to Bengal.

The members of the party had seen Indians fighting in Syria, in Tobruk, and in the Western Desert and in Abyssinia. They admired the Indian soldiers adaptibility in using the new complicated weapons of war such as tanks and aeroplanes.

"Our papers seem to be very pleased with what we are sending", remarked Mr. Woodward, "and they appreciate getting news about India, particularly her war effort."

Referring to their very brief stay in this country, Mr. Woodward said:—"We certainly have been very cordially received and everybody we have met have done their best to help us."—A. P.

INCOME-TAX AMENDMENT QUESTION

NEW DELHI: Oct. 15.

The "United Press" learns that the members of the Special Sub-Committee of the Chamber of Princes will meet Mr. F. B. Sheeny, member of the Central Board of Revenue, to discuss the proposed amendments to the Income-Tax Act regarding the double income, relief, etc.

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P.A.K. 27

MUTT AND JEFF—What's the Dif, Jeff Couldn't See the Show, Anyway — By BUD FISHER

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Violation Of Very Spirit Of Indo-Burma Trade Pact

Rangoon Govt.'s Monopoly Of Export Of Rice Hits At Indian Exporter

Federation Of Indian Chambers Urges Steps To Prevent Introduction Of Measure

The following letter has been addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, New Delhi and the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Indians Overseas, New Delhi, by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry:

Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry to convey their views to the Government of India on the proposed scheme of the Government of Burma to control the exports of Burma rice.

2. A deputation, representative of the various Rice Merchants' Associations of India, Burma and Ceylon met the Committee of the Federation on the 10th instant in Bombay and explained to the latter the terms of the proposed rice control scheme, which was forwarded to the Burma Rice Merchants' Association, Rangoon, by the Burma Rice Controller intended to be put into operation by the Government of Burma from the 1st January, 1942. A copy of that scheme is enclosed herein for ready reference. The Committee after discussing the terms of the proposed scheme with the members of the Delegation are convinced that not only will the proposed control scheme most seriously affect all the Indian interests connected with the trade in Burma rice in Burma, India and Ceylon but it is sure to eliminate these trading interests from Burma in the near future.

3. The Government of Burma will have, under the scheme, the complete monopoly of the export of rice from Burma. They alone will have the right to buy rice in Burma on F.O.B. terms. They alone will have the right to export Burma rice outside Burma. They alone will have the right to sell Burma rice outside Burma on C.I.F. basis. The Indian exporting houses who have been handling nearly 97 per cent of the export of rice from Burma to India and Ceylon for decades past aggregating in value, on the present basis, of over 30 crores of rupees per annum, will not be able to buy and export rice to those countries in future as they have been doing hitherto. They will thus be deprived of their freedom to buy rice in Burma, export to India and Ceylon and sell it in those countries through elaborate and well-organised machinery which they have set up at various ports in those countries for years past. Not only will the Indian houses be thus driven out of this large trade which they have built up at considerable sacrifices for years past, but the large organisations which they have built up in Burma, India and Ceylon will also have to be closed thereby affecting the occupation and livelihood of at least a couple of lakhs of Indians.

4. The Committee would like, in this connection, to point out to the Government of India that it is these Indian trading interests who are mainly responsible for the position which the Burma rice has acquired to-day in the Indian and Ceylon markets. Burma rice was unknown in the Indian and Ceylon markets 50 years ago, and it was with considerable losses and with persistent efforts at the beginning, that the Indian trade interests built up a machinery under which more than half of the total rice crop of Burma is now being exported to these two countries. To India alone the export has varied from 15 to 20 lakhs of tons a year. It will, therefore, be apparent that Indians have played most prominent part in developing the rice export trade of Burma and have thus contributed their own share in improving the general economic structure of that country. The Committee have no doubt that it will be recognised by all that the claims of Indian merchants to be allowed to carry on this trade unfettered in the future as in the past are, apart from other considerations, quite irresistible on grounds of equity, justice and services rendered.

VIOLATION OF TRADE PACT

5. The Committee of the Federation would also like to recall the fact that during the negotiations that preceded the conclusion of the Trade Agreement between India and Burma, it was maintained by the Government of Burma that it was their intention to see that the normal flow of the trade between the two countries was maintained and that the existing channels of trade were not dislocated. The Committee feel that the proposed control scheme violates the very spirit of the Indo-Burma Trade Agreement, as it would definitely result in drastic interference with the normal trade activities of the Indian traders in Burma. Moreover, while the Government of Burma or their Agents in India will have the complete freedom to sell their rice in India to anyone they like, Indians, who have built up this trade and who have got enormous stakes in it will have no freedom whatsoever to buy and export Burma rice or sell Burma rice to importing houses in India, as they have been doing hitherto. There will thus be a complete negation of the policy and principle of reciprocity which was eloquently stressed and fully recognised by the Government of Burma during the course of trade negotiations at the beginning of this year. The Committee would, therefore, urge most strongly and earnestly upon the Government of India that they should not allow the Government of Burma to break this common understanding and give them that freedom of action in regard to the activities connected with their rice trade in this country which Indian nationals in Burma are going to be denied by the Government of Burma.

6. Apart from the above fundamental objections against the proposed rice control scheme, the Committee of the Federation consider it their duty to draw the most pointed attention of the Government of India to another very serious consequence of this scheme which will vitally affect the financial position of the Indian interests connected with this trade. The purchase and export of Burma rice to India and Ceylon is financed by Indian exporting houses in Burma. The importers in India sell this rice at many of the leading ports on credit system. It is estimated that more than three to four crores of rupees of these Indian firms remain always outstanding against these sales under the prevailing credit system. As the Indian houses will not be allowed to export rice in future, under the proposed scheme, the importing houses in India will not be able to continue the series of transactions with those buyers in India, who form the basis of the successful working of the credit system, and consequently they will not be able to recover their outstanding from their buyers. The Committee cannot, therefore, contemplate with equanimity the serious financial losses which these Indian houses are likely to sustain owing to the sudden, unwarranted and unjustifiable interferences with the normal activities of their trade.

END OF HEALTHY COMPETITION

7. It is said that the scheme of control is to be introduced for the benefit of the Burma agriculturists. The Committee are, as are the Indian exporting houses, in sympathy with this laudable object and will be prepared to cooperate in any just and legitimate measures which may be promoted by the Government of Burma for achieving that object without sacrificing the legitimate interests of those who have made it possible for the rice agriculture in Burma to advance and expand to its present position by increasing and building up the rice export trade of Burma. The Committee have, however, very grave doubts about the present scheme benefiting the Burma peasant by securing for him a higher return for his produce. Under the Scheme, as stated above, the Government of Burma alone will be making their purchases on F.O.B. basis from the mills or concerns on the list to be approved by them. With the monopoly of the purchase and export of rice thus created under the scheme, healthy competition in the export trade which is a safe valve for the security of economic price for the produce will completely disappear and the result will be that the free market in Burma will not exist and the price structure of Burma rice will surely be affected to the detriment of the grower. In the opinion of the Committee, the only beneficiary, if any advantage is at all to accrue from the proposed scheme, will be the Government of Burma and not the Burman peasant.

8. The Committee view, therefore, with the gravest concern the introduction of the proposed rice control scheme referred to above and most earnestly implore the Government of India to take prompt and effective measures to safeguard and ensure the continuance of the present position, status and interests of Indian nationals in the rice trade between Burma and India and between Burma and Ceylon which they have built up at great sacrifices for the common benefit of the two countries. As the new crop of rice will begin to be marketed from the next month and as the Rice Controller is determined to finalise before that time all arrangements in connection with the control scheme, the Committee would most strongly urge the Government of India to make forthwith representations to the Government of Burma and request them not to proceed with the present control scheme but to respect the principle of reciprocity and to honour the understanding of non-interference with the normal flow and the usual channels of the trade arrived at during the trade talks and to do nothing to deprive the Indian interests of their freedom of buying, selling and exporting the Burma rice as they have done hitherto, in any scheme of rice control that they may consider, under the present circumstances, to put into operation for the benefit of their country.

AIMED AT INDIAN EXPORTER

9. The Committee feel that it will not be out of place here to mention the feeling uppermost in the minds of Indians in Burma and of those in India who have connection with Burma. The Immigration Agreement was a sufficiently unjustified measure on which the Government of India's reply to the joint representation suomitted by this Committee with two other important bodies is being awaited. On the heels of that reactionary measure, another measure which, although pretended to be done in the interest of the Burma grower of rice, cannot but be considered as being aimed at the Indian exporter. The Indian exporter handles nearly 97 per cent. of the exports as said above, and any such measure taken by any Government of an independent country would result in nothing short of strained political relations between the Empire and that independent country.

10. The Committee have no option but to observe with great regret, but with considerable truth in it, that it is not right that His Majesty's Government should expose the Indian merchants in Burma, who have built up Burma in the manner described in the last letter referred to above and who have developed the rice trade, to the risk of complete annihilation of their business at one stroke of the pen. It is fashionable to criticise some similar measures, when they are taken by other countries, as an instance of Bolshevism or expropriation. The Committee wonder how these two acts of the Government of Burma can be defended on any grounds of moral justice and equity. The Committee desire to express their feelings frankly, as the patience of the Indians in Burma has passed the limit it could reasonably be expected to exercise. The Committee of the Federation strongly urge that the Government of India will immediately take all the steps in their power to prevent the introduction of the proposed scheme for the control of Burma rice exports.

PLAGUE BREAKS OUT IN KATHIAWAR

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 16.

While cholera has broken out in some parts of Gujarat, plague has made its appearance in some parts of Kathiawar according to reports published in local papers.

It is stated that seven cases of plague have occurred in Dihor village of Bhavnagar State. Of these three have proved fatal. People have begun to evacuate the village.—A. P.

Madras Sweepers Get War Allowance

MADRAS, Oct. 15.

A dearness allowance of Rs. 2 per mensem has been sanctioned by the City Council to all lorry sweepers and lorry coolies employed by the Corporation of Madras with effect from April 1 1941. In the case of other low-paid coolies, who were getting Rs. 6 and Rs. 7, the Corporation has raised their wages to Rs. 10 as it was considered to be more advantageous to the worker than any temporary allowance.—A. P.

(Continued from col. 7)

to do it funked it at the last moment." He refers to the arrival of Munshiji (Munshi Ahmad Din, Punjab leader of the Congress Socialist Party) and says: "He is attempting to get the Punjab comrades out of the consolidation. Some are sure to leave the Communist Party here. Others may leave when they go out. I have consulted Munshiji about your telling the Punjab comrades this news. He says at present nothing absolutely should be known to them. Therefore, keep all this information absolutely to yourself."

"Professor Sahib (Professor Mota Singh of the Punjab) has written to Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar about the relations between the Forward Bloc and the Congress Socialist Party. Professor Sahib is very leading figure among nationalist Sikhs and he was a member of the Forward Bloc outside. Here he is very sympathetic towards us."

"I have a suggestion to make. The Communist Party attacks both the Forward Bloc and the Congress Socialist Party; while the Congress Socialist Party and the Forward Bloc don't join hands together. We let the Communist Party exploit the Communist Socialist Party (Forward Bloc) against us. Why should we have allowed Mrs. Kanga to join hands with the Communists? Why can't you people get in touch with Caveeshar, Kamath and others who may be well disposed towards us and persuade them to join hands with us? My talks with Subhas Babu when I was out should be fully utilised for this purpose. The Anushilan or the Revolutionary Socialist Party should also be asked to help us in this matter. I think, properly tackled, they would be very helpful.

"I understand you had been to Wardha. I am anxious to know what talks you had there. What are the general political prospects? Tell Caveesharji or send him word that he should reply to Professor Sahib in the same manner as I have suggested to you. Let it be an old book or 'Sikhism'."

'Underground Wing' Of Socialist Party?

ALLEGED ATTEMPT BY JAI PRAKASH NARAIN TO ISOLATE COMMUNISTS

Proposed Starting Of Kisan Struggle In Selected Area?

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17.

Plans to consolidate the position of the Congress Socialist Party, by winning over important members of the Terrorist organisations, known as the Revolutionary Socialist Party and the Hindustan Republican Socialist Association, and by isolating the Communist Party, were seized from Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, Security prisoner Class I, Deoli Camp, when he attempted to pass them to his wife, Smti. Prabhavati Devi, at an interview, says a 'communique.'

"UNDERGROUND WING" OF C. S. P.

If only to attract the youth of India, Mr. Jai Prakash Narain urges, in these papers, the formation of an underground wing of the Congress Socialist Party, which will acquire funds by the "Old Method"; he describes this wing as an "illegal party designed to engage in illegal activities."

Mr. Jai Prakash Narain emphasises the political need for a clear distinction between the Anglo-German and the Russo-German war. "Our attitude should be," he says, "that we sympathise fully with Russia, but are helpless to do anything about it. At the same time our opposition to Britain's war and our national struggle continue, and all our class movements."

KISAN STRUGGLE

The documents reveal a programme of secret and avowedly illegal revolutionary activity. A Kisan struggle in a selected area, in contrast with the "Farce of Satyagraha", is strongly advocated.

Incidentally, the papers throw an interesting light on conditions in the Deoli Camp, and the manner in which "grievances" are manufactured or exploited.

The communique gives relevant passages from the documents seized, including a letter from Mr. Jai Prakash Narain to his wife, Smti Prabhavati Devi, in which he reveals that he had made a previous unsuccessful attempt to communicate with her through an agent who had failed to deliver the letter. He continues: "You will have to proceed to Bombay with this letter. You should ask Purshottam (Purshottamdas Tricumdas) that he should write letters to me according to the instructions I have mentioned in my letter. You should also grasp the method. Take an old book with thick binding, tear the binding off, place the letter there, get the book bound again and send it. With two or three other books a novel of Premchandji should be sent. The binding of this book should contain the letter, or the letter may be sent inside the binding of any other book and mark of "plus" should be made on page 100 with pencil. I will open the binding of the book which is marked with the Plus sign".

"THE OLD METHOD"

"Basawan Singh (Secretary of the Bihar Congress Socialist Party") should be informed to go underground. While underground, he should recruit men for the secret party. Financial help should be procured according to the old method (Political dacoities.) We cannot do anything except this.

Sukulji (Jogendra Shukul of Bihar) also agrees with this proposal—the Secret Party, but its name will be a different one. Ganga Babu (Bihar Socialist and Kisan leader) should work as Joint Secretary for the All-India Party. He should tour in the provinces and carry on the office work.

"We were on hunger-strike for four days, about which I mentioned something in my letter. Get it copied at Bombay, and take it with you for Bapuji. N. M. Joshi, M. L. A. (Central), visited this place. We gave him everything in writing. Ask Purushottam to see him, and take a copy for Babuji. If he is not willing to give a copy to Purushottam, Bapuji can write to him for the same."

"I came with this letter to hand it over to you but could not do so. That is why I am sending it again through the same man; if you could get this letter, tell me to-morrow at the interview that you had headache last night. This will be a hint for me of the delivery."

In a note on the war, and the attitude of the Congress Socialist Party towards it, Jai Prakash Narain, first of all, writes:

INDIA, BRITAIN & RUSSIA.

"Till the invasion of Russia we had looked upon the war as an Imperialist War. We were, therefore, opposed to the war, and were endeavouring to utilise it to attain our own freedom. To help Britain in the war is not the same as to help Russia. Help to Britain would only strengthen British imperialism. Therefore, the invasion of Russia cannot in the least affect our attitude towards Britain's war. A difference should have been drawn between the Anglo German and the Russo-German war. The question remains: Can we do anything to render direct aid to the Soviet, without helping in any manner British war efforts. The British Government have already announced that they are united with Russia, in their common aim of destroying Hitlerism and have offered all help to the Soviets. This opens up an opportunity for us to offer direct help to Russia and also incidentally of putting British professions to test.

PUTTING PROFESSION TO TEST

Let us, accordingly put it to the British Government that we are anxious to help Russia with men, money and materials. And that we desire to be given the opportunity to organise this help. We should further put it to them that, if they are sincere about aid to Russia, our offer gives them an excellent opportunity to vindicate it. In making our offer it should be made clear to them that our opposition to their own war would continue unabated". He admits however that this suggestion is entirely his own. "Saghar is afraid that the line I have suggested would create confusion in the public mind. He thinks the line of the Punjab Congress Socialist Party, as published in the "Tribune" is better—namely, that we fully sympathise with Russia, but are helpless to do anything about it owing to the policy of the British Government. My suggestion is more in the nature of a political stunt."

SYMPATHY WITH RUSSIA

Later on, the note is revised and he writes: "I do not think that it is advisable now to talk of sending volunteers, etc. to Russia. At least we should not appeal to the British Government in that behalf. Our attitude should be that we sympathise fully with Russia, but are helpless to do anything about it. At the same time our opposition to Britain's war and our national struggle continue and all our class movements. We must at least express publicly our sympathy with Russia."—

"REPORT FOR P. T." (PURUSHOTTAMDAS TRICUMDAS SUCCESSOR TO JAI PRAKASH NARAIN AS GENERAL SECTARY OF THE CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY IN BOMBAY)

In this document Jai Prakash Narain gives a detailed account of party groupings — communists, Congress socialists and terrorists —detained at Deoli, and instructions for the conduct of the Congress Socialist Party in the light of changes in the war situation. He expresses concern at the work of consolidation carried out by the Communist Party within the Camp. "There are two important factors in it", he says. "One is that the (Punjab) Kirti-Kisan Party (Sikh Communists) here has merged itself with the Communist Party. (All the Kirti leaders are here). This is not the first time that the Kirtis have joined with the Communist Party, and one cannot be sure that the unity will survive the Camp."

PUNJAB SECESSIONS

"The second factor is that our Punjab comrades have joined with them. Saghar, Mangeram Vatsa, Richpal Singh, Thakur Govind Singh, Ram Kishen and three others (who are not known to you) are in Camp II. Saghar has played the leading role in this affair. Our friend Kishori also did his bit by leading them to understand that at Hazaribagh I was also thinking along the same lines!"

"It is a pity that I could not reach Deoli a couple of months earlier. Since I came I have been discussing things with the Punjab comrades. Only one of them, Thakur Govind Singh, is irrevocably lost. All the rest agree that their decision is not at all final and that only after their release would they decide after consulting their All-India and Punjab friends. Tilakraj, Richpal, Vatsa (all very important members) are disgusted with the Communist Party and have already decided that after going out they would advocate total separation from the Communist Party. Bedi has been much impressed with Dange and Randive and has made close personal friendships with the Communists but, whereas Saghar is deep, Bedi is shallow and seems to lack conviction. The majority of the Punjab comrades are definitely for leaving the Communist Party consolidation after release. We have discussed the advisability of breaking away here but they decided against it at least till Munshiji (Munshi Ahmad Din, Punjab Congress Socialist Party Leader) comes here. Those Punjab Comrades who are definitely with me are anxious not to create a split in their group here, as they think that they would prejudice their cause outside'.

"Now, I do not want this news to get round among Party members in the Punjab or elsewhere. I have given you this information so that you may use it to good advantage with utmost discretion, but you must be very careful."

"A word about Kishori (K. P. Sinha, Congress Socialist Party Leader of Bihar). He has proved himself to be entirely lacking in self-confidence. He joined the consolidation before the Punjab comrades. His sole explanation to me was that he did not like to be isolated! He also has assured me that his decision is not final. But I do not trust him. He tells me one thing and the others another. Comrades in Bihar should be informed of Kishori's betrayal. But here also care should be taken that breaking of the news does not do more harm than good."

COMMUNIST PARTY

Of the Communist Party Jai Prakash Narain writes that their "attitude and behaviour are extremely hostile and extremely childish. He says that he was cordially received by them when he went to Deoli and Ajoy Ghosh (Ajoy Kumar Ghosh, Communist Party of India leader) proposed to him that he should also join the Communist Party, adding that "since the declaration of war the Communist Party had held that outside its ranks there were no leftists and no socialists. Therefore, 'left unity' or 'socialist unity' has lost all its meaning now. He said their present slogan was 'mass C.P.' "

Referring to the Revolutionary Socialist Party, Jai Prakash Narain goes on: "Their attitude before I came here was not satisfactory. They were also trying to recruit and, therefore, they were criticising the Congress Socialist Party. Since I came here, however, their attitude has changed. I proposed to them that we must consolidate here as well as outside. You will remember that I had a talk on similar lines with Pratul Babu (Pratul Ganguli of Calcutta) when I was out. In this connection I am anxious to impress upon you that I believe it to be absolutely necessary to bring the Revolutionary Socialist Party into our fold. There is every possibility of it. In Bengal we cannot make any progress without this. I am saying so notwithstanding our Bengal friends. By 'bringing into our fold' what I mean is the Revolutionary Socialist Party merging with the Congress Socialist Party and disbanding their group."

"UNDERGROUND WING."

"This is possible on the following basis—the Congress Socialist Party to be the legal name of the Party, and there is to be an underground wing functioning under an illegal name. I am now convinced that if we have to successfully stand up against the Communists, we must have an illegal organisation and illegal activities. I want to suggest that contact and friendliest relations should be maintained with the Revolutionary Socialist Party in Bengal."

"From the Hindustan Social Republican Association also I have got the better elements completely with us."

"In Camp II also some independents have joined us", continues Jai Prakash Narain "I conduct a class in the playground every morning for them and the Congress Socialist Party comrades here. Since a month ago association between the two camps has been allowed in the common playground."

CAMP LIFE

Concerning life in the camp, Jai Prakash Narain says: "Generally speaking, there is nothing much to complain of. We live in barracks in which there are four or five big rooms and a few smaller rooms."

"When I came there was a tense situation here. There were preparations for hunger-strike. Our people were unanimous in their interpretation that the Communist Party fellows are thinking of the strike entirely in terms of Party propaganda. They were telling that they must do something to themselves before the public eye. Because of this our people were insisting that they would join the strike only if they gave an understanding that unless the minimum demands (which must be agreed upon beforehand) were fulfilled, the strike would not be called off. The CP fellows merely wanted a demonstration and were not keen about the demands except some minor ones (which have been already conceded now). Therefore, they would not agree to bind themselves to any serious fight. When I came I advised that before serving an ultimatum (for strike) negotiations must be carried on with the authorities. As a result of negotiations the ration allowance of /6/ daily of Camp II was raised to /8/, the privilege of association between Camp I and II, extra clothing for summer, ceiling punkahs, etc., were granted. This took the edge of the strike preparation. (This is not strictly correct as some of the concessions referred to were sanctioned before there was any question of a strike. In the meanwhile instructions were received from the Communist Party Headquarters outside that hunger-strike should not be started till schools and colleges opened and the Central Assembly meets: That is, till they have their platforms ready to tom tom their great 'struggle'. Suddenly the strike fever went down. In the meanwhile certain events forced us to go on hunger-strike. In this the communist did not join us. In this way they betrayed us and deliberately tried to weaken us."

"FARCE OF SATYAGRAHA"

On the question of party propaganda Jai Prakash Narain writes: "The international situation and the shift in the position of the Communist Party should be fully taken advantage of to push our propaganda forward. This is a very fine opportunity and must not be missed. All of you must give your fullest attention to this task. I read the news of your withdrawal of the Satyagraha pledge; I liked it. But you must do something to bring out the Party's independent political line in contrast with this farce of satyagraha. I have begun to feel very strongly that we must do something spectacular at this moment. We cannot do anything big. But we must make a political investment at this moment. It does not matter if most of you are sent to prison. In this connection, I have been feeling about Bihar that instead of just holding Kisan Conferences, the comrades should launch a kisan struggle in a selected area or do something in the nature of 'action' as distinct from agitation.

"Apart from Bihar, even on an all-India basis, we must do something to attract public notice and arouse enthusiasm among the youth. Do think of something.

"An underground wing of the Party must be organised under a separate name—Revolutionary Worker's Party of India or anything else. The Punjab Party, as you know, is doing its illegal work under the name of the Communist League and is publishing an underground organ called 'The Bolshevic.' An under-ground all-India organ is necessary to attract the youth, if for nothing else."

CONTACTING INMATES

Jai Prakash Narain then suggests methods whereby contact should be established with inmates of the Camp. "This is not difficult if you attempt", he says: "Some money is necessary for this and a little organisation. If someone in Deoli Village agrees to act as liaison the thing will become simple. Tailors dhobis, cobblers from the village come inside the camp almost weekly. Then there are ward boys in the Camp Hospital. A little persuasion and money may do the trick. The Communists have their regular contacts. Here Jai Prakash Narain advises despatch of letters concealed in books as in his letter to his wife, Prabhavati Devi, and adds: "I have some serious suggestions to make which I would only do when the contact becomes perfect."

At this point Jai Prakash Narain refers to certain security prisoners who were ill and the inadequacy of the local medical arrangements. As regards Kulbir Singh he writes: "The Civil Surgeon, Ajmer, also saw him some time ago but his treatment is also not doing him any good. News of his illness should be published in the Press. Particularly in the Punjab press. Immediately after receiving this letter news should be given to the press: News should be so given that it is assured publication. You should also write to Sardar Kishen Singh, M.L.A., giving him the facts." As regards Dhanraj Sharma he says: "Dhanraj Sharma is suffering from fistula and operation is necessary. He has applied for transfer to the Patna General Hospital so that his people might be present. The Civil Surgeon, Ajmer, has recommended his transfer. Sharmaji wants that there should be some press propaganda about it."

In a subsequently written "report" Jai Prakash Narain describes his abortive attempt to send the first report through a messenger, "but the fellow who had agreed

(Continued in col. 3)

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The Bombay Chronicle

Friday, October 17, 1941

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Greatest Battle In World's History Drawing To Climax

Position Of Moscow: Nazis Make Progress In Several Sectors: Odessa In Flames

LONDON, Oct. 16.

German pressure on Moscow is becoming more intense and the greatest battle in world's history appears to be reaching its climax.

The German High Command Communique stated that fighting is going on at several points "on outer defence lines of the Soviet capital, some hundred kilometres from it."

The Soviet Communique, however, made no further mention of the sector in which they previously admitted the Germans had broken through the defences.

POSITION OF MOSCOW

The German Communique which is mainly repetitive of the special announcement made on Wednesday also claimed the capture of Kaluga and Kalinin 160 kilometres south-west and north-west respectively of Moscow, but these claims are not confirmed by the Soviet. Although the Russians have stated that the enemy has broken through their defence no indication is given as to where this occurred or to what extent, but it appears likely that the battle west of Moscow has now reached a crisis in view of the Soviet admission that the position in the western direction of the central front has deteriorated. Although the Soviets state that "the Germans continue to throw fresh units into the battle" the Moscow radio on Wednesday referred to reinforcements of men, munitions and material ceaselessly pouring up to the front.

Hitler is throwing everything he has into the grim struggle to obtain a quick decision and how long the critical stage is likely to last must depend on the ability of the Germans to maintain the pressure and intensity of Russian resistance. There is no reason to believe that the Russians defending Moscow are not well supplied with equipment and it is known that they are sending up vast reinforcements. Authoritative circles in London regard it possible that the thrust through Rezhev in the Kalinin region has made further progress and that a German advance is taking place from Orel into the Kaluga sector.

BATTLE FOR LENINGRAD.

The battle for Leningrad continues with Marshal Voroshilov's troops successfully maintaining their counter-attacks in the course of which according to a Soviet supplementary Communique many prisoners were taken by the Red forces.

The Russians appear to have the advantage of holding the banks of a series of rivers from Orel in the south along the Oka river, the Ugra river and the Gzhatsk river to Kalinin, which the Germans claim to have captured though the German breakthrough in the Borodino region would seem to have dislodged the Russians from the junction of the Ugra and the Gzhatsk in this sector. Nevertheless despite this, Nazi divisions will in this area have to cope with a mass of small rivers and densely wooded hills which form the western approaches to the Soviet capital.

Odessa In Flames

Both the Vichy News Agency and the official German News Agency claim that Odessa is in flames, quoting a communique attributed by them to the Rumanian G.H.Q.

According to the Communique the Rumanian troops have broken through the Odessa defences.

With the Russians in retreat on the whole front and with the Rumanians continuing the advance.

ON WAY TO KHARKOV.

Although the Germans are pressing hard in the Kharkov region of the southern sector, the fierce resistance they are meeting with seems to have prevented any further appreciable progress.

IN FINLAND.

There is no further news from the Perekop Isthmus and nothing new has reached London from the Murmansk front though the Finnish air force claims to have bombed the Murmansk railway at several points. Two successes are claimed for the Finns including the capture of a Soviet army staff according to reports published in Berlin and Rome on Thursday. Finnish troops are also said to have occupied Mundjarvi in Soviet Karelia 35 miles from the Finnish frontier.

DOUBLE CLAIM.

Another claim made to-day in the German Communique was that the double battle of Briansk and Vyasma was approaching a conclusion—a sentence, which occurred in yesterday's special German Communique.

The Germans have admitted, however, a Soviet counter-attack in the central sector supported by several tanks.

Soviet confidence is unshaken and the Moscow radio in a broadcast to the people of Russia today, while saying that a serious threat to Moscow had arisen and that the enemy had temporarily seized important regions, declared that in the face of the threat the Soviet people would "strain all their will to hamper and bring to a standstill the enemy's advance."

The battle of Moscow and the iron determination of the Russians form the theme of many editorials on Thursday morning.

"The battle of Moscow has now raged with unexampled fury for a fortnight and still no one but the German broadcaster would dare prophesy", says "The Times".

"The early German claim to have encircled 70 Russian divisions has proved a wild exaggeration and the claws of the original 'Pincer Movement' seem to have reached the limit of their extension. The appearance on war map of Kalinin where the Moscow-Leningrad Railway crosses the Volga is a remainder that even the battle of Moscow is still a part of the larger campaign and the threat to isolate and capture the capital is also a threat to divide the three Russian army groups from each other. The pressure at both ends of the line is as dangerous as ever."

Referring to the Russian foresight in planning a new productive region in the Urals "The Times" declares, "How much has been done to bring these industrial reserves into action remains a secret but the Soviet press reveals that the transfer of many thousand workers from the threatened factories of European Russia has already been completed.

Russians Think Otherwise

The "Daily Telegraph" referring to amateur strategists writes, "More pernicious are the critics who scream that we have not given Russia any help in her need. That is not the opinion of the Russians.

Moscow has just broadcast to Marshal Timoshenko's army that 'hundreds of British planes were setting Nuremberg on fire; for the fires of Orel the Germans have paid with the fires of Bremen and Cologne'."

Referring to the R.A.F. offensive against Germany the "Telegraph" continues, "This, at a moment of supreme need for air strength has compelled the Luftwaffe to keep more than half its fighters on the western front.

In the air Nazism finds the dreaded war on two fronts a grim reality.

The "Daily Mail" points out that the Russians already time after time had to choose between fighting to the last to save a stronghold or relinquishing territory to keep their armies intact and they have consistently chosen the latter. "They may soon face the same dilemma at Moscow and Leningrad."

It adds, "It has not come to it yet but if it does the Russians will unquestionably choose to save the army. Hitler cannot smash Russia as long as the forces of the three Marshals remain in being.—Reuter.

GRAVE SITUATION

LONDON, Oct. 16.

"A serious threat to Moscow" has arisen from the German break through in the west of the capital, said the Soviet announcer on the Moscow radio speaking in Russian early this morning.

He told the Soviet people that the corpses of many tens and hundreds of thousands of German officers and soldiers and many hundreds of German tanks and air planes were strewn over the battlefield."

The enemy hopes to frighten the Soviet people—but the Soviet people are not of those who can be frightened and their determination and unbending will to fight to the end cannot be shaken."

Last night German Luftwaffe again caused heavy damage to Moscow, according to the German official news agency, which states that "widespread damage through the action of high explosive bombs could be observed."—Reuter.

"BRING BACK Ll. G."

British Tax-Payers' New Slogan: Will Churchill Act?

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Will Mr. Lloyd George, British Prime Minister during the last Great War, join the Cabinet?

This question seems to be widely discussed in Parliamentary circles in London.

Sooner or later, said one Liberal M.P., Mr. Churchill will have to invite Mr. Lloyd George to join his Government.

It is admitted that the "Father of the House", despite old age, is full of vitality and energy. His counsel, matured with his vast experience, is bound to prove an incalculable help to the nation's will to victory.

Already many M.P.'s have received letters from their constituents with the slogan "Bring Back Lloyd George"; but the question which occupies their closest attention is: Will he consent to join the Government in a capacity other than Prime Minister?

The inclusion of Mr. Lloyd George in the Cabinet is reported to be considered more necessary at the present moment than at any other time, in view of the latest situation on the Russian front.

Cholera Raging In Frontier Province

PESHAWAR, Oct. 15.

It is announced in Peshawar to-day that 841 cases of cholera have occurred in the Frontier Province in the first fortnight of October. Of these 371 have proved fatal.—A. P.

German Morale Dropping Steadily

PEOPLE PINING FOR PEACE

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.

German morale is dropping steadily despite a string of announcements of German victories according to the New York "Sun" which says that this was learned from an unimpeachable source.

"This is particularly true in Austria and southern Germany and comes from a growing realization that victories have not brought peace but only more fighting and losses.

Thus regardless of the pronouncements of the Nazi Propaganda Ministry there is feeling that there is no end in sight.

There is a vast submerged desire for peace within Germany if it could be peace which would not result in the dismemberment of the Reich.

The people however realize that they have richly earned the hatred of the conquered nations and feel that if the German army is removed the greatest massacre of civilians in history would result".—Reuter.

Britain Must Teach Masses Value Of Votes!

Opposition To Right Of Self-Determination

LONDON, Oct. 16.

"The Times", which yesterday published a letter from Sir Francis Younghusband suggesting that Britain should make a definite promise that the year after armistice she would leave it to Indians to decide whether or not they wish to remain in the empire, to-day publishes a reply from Sir Alfred Knox who says, "How does he (Sir Francis Younghusband) propose it should be decided what India really wants? Is it proposed to take the majority vote on principle of the purest democracy?

If so how will Sir Francis guarrantee that the bulk of the voters in a population of 400 million have the faintest idea of the implications of their vote? Or will he assume that the leaders of the Congress and Moslem League represent the whole of India, and will he take their word as to what is best for the toiling masses of India?

I submit that such a course would instead of being a 'big and gracious thing' be one of purest political cowardice and would inevitably lead to increased communal disturbance during the world war.

Our duty in India is merely to prepare gradually the different peoples of India to fit themselves for self-government by giving time for the worker in the town and the country to learn his duty as a voter.

The Secretary of State is acting with real statesmanship in his difficult task and there is no evidence of 'deepest resentment among Moslems and Hindus alike' to his refusal to resign our trust in India in a temporary fit of madness, forgetful of the real interests of India's inarticulate millions differing in religon, caste and race.

Meanwhile, India's aid in the war effort is really magnificent. Is it not a pity that Sir Francis, whose knowledge of India, though great must of necessity at the present time, be less than that of Mr. Amery, should encourage an agitation which cannot assist the Secretary of State in his great task'—Reuter.

Indian Evacuees From Japan On Way To Calcutta

SINGAPORE, Oct. 16.

Two hundred and fifteen Indian evacuees, who arrived from Japan on October 14 have left for Calcutta by sea. They comprised all communities

The evacuees said that they had escaped by the skin of their teeth in a typhoon and after touching Hongkong were travelling in conditions greatly improved.—Reuter.

Ranee Of Sarawak In Townswille

BRISBANE, Oct. 16.

The Ranee of Sarawak arrived at Townsville in a flying boat.

She is on her way to New York and London.—Reuter.

Story Of Evacuation From Dunkirk

Gort Relates How B. E. F. Became A Beleaguered Garrison

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17.

The following is a summary of the outstanding points of interest in Lord Gort's despatches (France and Belgium, 1939-40) now issued as a supplement to the London Gazette:

The story of the Dunkirk Evacuation, the epic of land, sea and air, has long been known, and is to-day part of British history.

Briefly, owing to a breakthrough upon a part of the Allied line remote from their own, the B. E. F. found themselves involved almost from the start in what amounted to a continuous rearguard action, in which the situation deteriorated day by day, and means had to be devised, almost from hour to hour, to deal with this emergency or that.

B. E. F. STRENGTH

By the end of January, the B. E. F. in France stood at 2,22,000 men—two corps of three divisions each, with other troops. Bases had been established, and our lines of communication extended from the Belgian frontier, in a south-westerly direction through Amiens, to seventeen ports in western and southern France.

The storm broke upon May 10th, 1940, with the simultaneous violation of Dutch and Belgian neutrality by the Germans, and the invasion in immense force of both these countries.

Belgium immediately called upon the Allies for assistance, and the B. E. F., together with the French 1st army, on its right, crossed the frontier that day, proceeding at speed for sixty miles, amid the cheers of the Belgian civil population, to a selected position along the little river Dyle, which runs north and south through Louvain, east of Brussels.

These positions had barely been reached when grave news began to come in.

The Belgians had failed to demolish important bridges upon their own eastern frontier, and were falling back, pressed by the enemy. Next day, May 12th, came a rumour that the French 9th army, upon the right of the French 1st army, opposite the Ardennes at Sedan, was giving way before a thrust by German armoured divisions.

It was more than a rumour; It was the tragic truth. The French 9th army disintegrated completely, and within a few days German tanks and armoured cars were pouring through a gap twenty miles wide, heading straight for the French coast, and threatening to sever the Allied forces (including the B. E. F.) in the north from the main body of the French army to the south.

Meanwhile measures were being taken to re-establish the situation in Belgium, which had been rendered difficult by the retirement under pressure of the Belgian army. A conference was held at Mons on the afternoon of May 12th, when it was agreed that the French General Billotte should co-ordinate the dispositions of the B. E. F., the Belgian Army, and the French 1st and 7th Armies.

So far a short time the Dyle line was held, and with some promise of success. But events elsewhere were moving too fast. On May 15th the Dutch laid down their arms, creating a new source of danger in the north. It was obvious too that the French 1st Army on our right could not hold on at their present position much longer. Owing to the dissipation of the French 9th Army their right flank was in the air.

It was, therefore, decided to abandon the Dyle position and fall back, in accordance with a prepared plan, to the river Escaut, sixty miles westward. This difficult withdrawal was completed by May 19th but the gap to the South remained, and was growing wider. Enemy troops had penetrated as far as Amiens, and were getting astride the British lines of communication, which, it will be remembered, reached diagonally across France to the South-West, instead of running straight back to the Channel. German armoured vehicles actually reached Boulogne as early as May 21st.

Plainly the situation could only be restored by strong counter-attacks across the gap. The initiative and principal effort must come from the south side, where French G. H. Q. and the main French forces were situated. But precious hours and days passed; it did not mature.

After the supersession of General Gamelin by General Weygand, a scheme known as the Weygand plan was formulated. But it was never put into execution. The situation had deteriorated too swiftly.

Thus Lord Gort found himself almost from the start, thrown largely upon his own resources.

On May 20th, from his scanty reserves, Lord Gort even contrived to organise a force ('frankforce') sufficient to counter-attack across the corridor. It was a gallant gesture and the troops concerned reached their objectives for the first day. But adequate support was not forthcoming, and the effort ended. Still, casualties had been inflicted on the enemy, and delay had been imposed on a greatly superior enemy force against which 'frankforce' had blocked a vital road centre.

BELEAGUERED GARRISON

On May 23rd, the B.E.F. found itself in the position of a beleaguered garrison contained with a rough triangle some fifty miles each way.

The base of the triangle was the sea-coast from Gravelines, near Calais, to Nicuport in Belgium. The Apex was at Douai, where most of the French were situated. The southern side followed the canal-line, and was manned chiefly by our improvised forces; the eastern side was held by the three corps of the original B. E. F. with the Belgians on their left.

Our lines of communication were completely cut, and no more reserves were available. The B E. F. were on half-rations. The Weygand plan was flickering out, and it was obvious now that our only alternatives were surrender, evacuation, or a fight to the death.

Upon May 27th, Lord Gort received a definite order from the Secretary of State for war, making it clear that his sole task now was to evacuate to England "the maximum number of your force possible." on the same day the news came that the King of the Belgians, faced with the now imminent collapse of his army had asked for an armistice, and that a new gap some twenty miles wide was thus about to appear in the eastern face of the triangle, through which enemy tanks could pour towards the beaches.

Nothing now remained but to withdraw to a bridgehead (already reconnoitred) round Dunkirk, and cover the embarkation of as many troops as possible into the Dunkirk perimeter, as it was called. British and French troops accordingly fought their way back. Here the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force came to their help with a flotilla of every kind of craft to bear them home.

Nearly 225,000 British soldiers (including 13,000 wounded) and 1,12,000 French soldiers had proceeded to England not counting some thousands more of French troops evacuated from Dunkirk to other ports in France.—A. P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE AND THE FLYING SQUAD

WHAT IS THERE TO WATCH? THERE IS NO ONE ---
HE'S STILL TRYING TO YELL DON/ I CAN'T KEEP HOLDING HIM...
OKAY...
JUST A LITTLE TAP, JIM...
VERGES, WHY AREN'T YOU WATCHING? BALDO SAYS---
5-30
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